E. C. No. 549

ESTIMATES COMMITTEE (1967-68)

FIFTY-THIRD REPORT

(FOURTH LOK SABHA)

MINISTRY OF EDUCATION

Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi

सत्यमेव जयते

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(1967-68)

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Shri K. D. Chatterjee—*Under Secretary.*

INTRODUCTION

I, the Chairman, Estimates Committee, having been authorised by the Committee to submit the Report on their behalf, present this Fifty-Third Report on the Ministry of Education—Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.

2. The Committee took evidence of the representatives of the Ministry of Education, University Grants Commission and the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, on the 29th and 30th December, 1967. The Committee wish to express their thanks to the Secretary, Joint Education Adviser, Ministry of Education, Secretary, University Grants Commission and the Director, Indian School of International Studies and the officers of the Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission for placing before them the material and information they wanted in connection with the examination of the estimates.

3. The Committee also wish to thank the distinguished educationists who furnished Memoranda to the Committee.

4. The Report was considered and adopted by the Committee on the 21st March, 1968.

5. A statement showing the analysis of recommendations contained in the Report is also appended to the Report (Appendix VIII).

NEW DELHI;
March 26, 1968.
Chaitra 6, 1890 (*Saka*).

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

CHAPTER I

INTRODUCTORY

A. INTRODUCTION

(i) Historical Background

1.1 The idea of starting a School of International Studies grew out of the experience of the Indian Council of World Affairs for more than a decade. It was felt by the Secretariat of the Council that for adequately developing the objective study of international affairs in India as a part of the regular programme of its work, it was essential to take steps to teach and train a number of persons who could interpret political and economic developments in the international field with authority arising from academic discipline in the subject, coupled with direct knowledge of life and thought in foreign countries (particularly of Asia) and of the languages of those countries. Note was also taken of the fact that since independence there had been a growing demand in the country for administrators, legislators, businessmen, journalists and scholars possessing adequate information on the political, economic and social background of current developments in the world in general and in Asia in particular. It was felt that the past record of the Council in organising research in international affairs, in building up a specialised library of periodicals, documents and standard works on international affairs and relations made the Council eminently suited to take the initiative in organising and maintaining a centre of advanced international studies. It was, therefore, proposed in 1951 that the Council should set up a centre of advanced study called the Indian School of International Studies, in order to train students for post-graduate research in international affairs at its headquarters in New Delhi.

1.2. A committee consisting of Pandit H. N. Kunzru, Professor D. R. Gadgil, Shri N. V. Gadgil, Shri B. C. Ghose, Dr. G. S. Mahajani, Sardar K. M. Panikkar and Dr. A. Appadoraj was appointed by the Indian Council of World Affairs to examine the details of the proposal. The Committee's recommendations were discussed by the Executive Committee of the Council and forwarded for consideration to the University of Delhi, the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission. The Memorandum on the proposal to establish a School of International Studies at New Delhi is reproduced as Appendix I.

(ii) Affiliation with University of Delhi

1.3. As proposed in the Memorandum that "the School should be affiliated to the University of Delhi and should become, like the Delhi School of Economics, one of its constituent institutions and receive the usual capital and recurring grants from the Government of India or the University Grants Commission.....", a formal application was submitted on the 29th July, 1954. In March, 1955, the University of Delhi communicated its approval to the proposal and admitted the School to the privileges of the University for the purpose of preparing students for the Ph.D. Degree.

1.4. *Inauguration of the School.*—The School was inaugurated on October 3, 1955 by Dr. S. Radhakrishnan; the then Vice-President of India, and was registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860).

(iii) Declaration as a Deemed University

1.5. It has been stated that the association of the School with the University of Delhi was most useful and in particular such association helped the School to understand and formulate for itself the correct standards in academic work relating to social sciences with which the School is primarily concerned. During the period of its affiliation with the University of Delhi, the School awarded 16 degrees to the research scholars.

1.6. During the course of evidence, the representative of the Ministry has stated that an initiative was taken by the Indian School of World Affairs to separate the School from the University of Delhi and they wrote to the Government that the School of International Studies should be given the status of the institution of national importance and it should be recognised as an independent University with powers to confer degrees.

1.7. Accordingly, the Union Minister of Education appointed a Committee on the Indian School of International Studies consisting of the following persons:—

(i) Sardar K. M. Panikkar, M.P.	Chairman.
(ii) Shri S. Dutt, Foreign Secretary	Member.
(iii) Shri P. N. Kirpal, Secretary, Ministry of Education	Member.
(iv) Dr. P. D. Shukla, Deputy Educational Adviser, Ministry of Education.	Secretary.

1.8. The terms of reference of the Committee were as follows:—

(a) to examine the desirability (or not) of empowering the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, by an Act, of Parliament to confer or grant degrees in respect of courses of study conducted by it; and

(b) to make such other recommendations as may be relevant to the above objective.

1.9. The Committee held three meetings—first on the 7th November, 1960, second on the 16th November, 1960, and the third on the 2nd December, 1960.

1.10. The Committee also visited the School and had discussions with the officers of the School about its activities and submitted its report to the Government on the 17th December, 1960.

1.11. After careful examination of all aspects of the issue covered by its terms of reference the Committee recommended that the Government of India should introduce necessary legislation in order to enable the School to award its own degrees. Some of the considerations which weighed with the Committee in making this recommendation are stated to be as under:—

(i) The School is a national institution, unique in its character and functions in the country.

(ii) It is of an all-India importance. It has been getting students from all over the country, including teachers from other Universities and persons working in various parts of the country.

(iii) The field of study in which it is interested pertains more to modern and living problems of relatively greater practical value than to purely academic studies in which universities are usually interested.

(iv) The nature of its work requires continuous consultations and cooperation with external bodies, institutions and even officers both within and without the country.

(v) In view of the special nature of work in the School, it has often to employ or invite foreign professors whose terms and conditions of service, including emoluments, have to be determined on considerations which are generally different from the normal rules of recruitment, terms and conditions of employment etc. of the teaching staff employed by Universities.

(vi) The methods of study accepted by the School are also different from those normally followed in the Universities. The School has no formal teaching work to prepare students for an examination; and in its research departments the techniques adopted are more of individual guidance, seminars, discussions, conferences, etc. Also it is necessary for many of the students of the School to acquire quickly a working knowledge of the foreign languages concerned and sometimes also to visit foreign countries, libraries and institutions where material on which they are working is available.

(vii) There is need in the country for developing a high level school of international studies and the present school has made a good beginning towards that end. It has already done notable work through the researches conducted and the publications brought out by it."

1.12. In view of the above considerations, the Panikkar Committee recommended that it would be desirable to give the School an independent status so as to help it to grow properly and develop into an effective national institution at an all-India level.

1.13. The representative of the Ministry has stated during evidence before the Committee that although the Panikkar Committee had recommended that there should be legislation by Parliament which should confer on the School the right of functioning as a University, yet this could not be done because the matter was referred by the Government to the Cabinet, and at the level of the Cabinet, it was decided that preferably the university status should be conferred on the School by University Grants Commission, and not by fresh legislation, and to this purpose the Ministry was directed to consult the University Grants Commission whether this could be done under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. He has further added that the Cabinet directive was followed up by the Ministry of Education. The University Grants Commission was consulted and they agreed that the Government of India be advised to declare the Indian School of International Studies to be deemed to be a University for purposes of the University Grants Commission Act for a period of three years in the first instance. The representative of the Ministry has added that in their view it was not necessary to come to Parliament for this. A notification was issued on the 4th September, 1961, declaring the Indian School of International Studies as 'deemed University'. However, no period of recognition was mentioned in the notification although the University Grants Commission had adopted a resolution

in July 1961 advising the Government to give recognition for a period of 3 years in the first instance.

1.14. Notification No. F. 9-1/60-U.2, dated 4.9.1961 issued by the Ministry of Education is reproduced below:

> "In exercise of the powers conferred by Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956 (3 of 1956), the Central Government on the advice of the Commission hereby declare that the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, which is an institution for higher education shall be deemed to be a University for the purposes of this Act."

1.15. The Committee have been informed in a written note that out of 10 institutions deemed as universities, no time-limit was fixed in the cases of the Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore, Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi and Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad. In the cases of 7 other institutes, the University Grants Commission had recommended the fixation of time limit of 3 years for which the institutions may be deemed as universities in the first instance.

1.16. While explaining the reasons for not mentioning the period of recognition in the notification, the representative of the Ministry has stated during evidence that it was done on the advice of the Ministry of Law. They had advised that it was not necessary to mention the period of recognition in the notification because it was always open to the Government to revoke the notification if it was found that adequate standards were not being maintained by the School. Therefore, a letter was sent to the authorities of the School stating that the recognition was granted for a period of three years. He has further added that one important consideration was that if the notification mentioned that recognition was for three years, it would have jeopardised the functioning of the School, as the students who would join it later might be there for three or four years only. This would have been very much inconvenient and the purpose would not have been served by making conditions.

1.17. From the copies of correspondence exchanged between the Ministry of Law and the Ministry of Education on the one hand and the Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission on the other, regarding the grant of recognition for limited periods to institutions deemed to be Universities, the Committee find that on the 2nd August, 1961, the Ministry of Education had referred to the Ministry of Law the question of giving recognition to the Indian School of International Studies for a period of three years as advised by the University Grants Commission. On the 4th August,

1961, the Ministry of Law approved the draft notification granting recognition to the School for a period of three years. The notification, however, was not issued. The question arose whether the School should be asked to frame a suitable constitution setting up its Governing Body and Board of Research Studies, etc. in consultation with the University Grants Commission prior to issue of the notification as a condition laid down by the Commission.

1.18. From the documents made available to them, the Committee note that the President of the Indian Council of World Affairs verbally assured the authorities in the Ministry of Education that steps would be taken by the School to frame a suitable constitution setting up its Governing Body and the Board of Research, etc., in consultation with the University Grants Commission after the notification was issued. As regards granting of recognition to the School for a term of three years, the President of the Indian Council of World Affairs expressed his apprehension that, if a short-term recognition was given, the students might be deterred from using the facilities given by the institution.

1.19. A doubt was felt by the Ministry of Education whether Government could withdraw recognition at any time and, if a review was made in the third year, Government could take a decision in the light of the situation then. This point was again referred to the Ministry of Law together with the draft notification on 1st September, 1961. On the same day, the Director of the Indian School of International Studies, in a letter addressed to the Ministry of Education, confirmed that the School would "carry out the organisation as suggested by the University Grants Commission", as soon as the notification was issued. The Ministry of Law advised on the 4th September, 1961: "As it has been decided to issue the notification without specifying any time-limit, it is suggested that the issue of notification need not be held up; the question whether the notification can be cancelled subsequently and if not, the steps to be taken may be examined separately." The notification deeming the School as a University was accordingly issued on 4th September, 1961, without mentioning any period therein. The general question of granting recognition to institutions deemed to be Universities for limited periods and the difficulties that might arise in the event of the notification being withdrawn was referred to the Ministry of Law on 25.9.1961. The Ministry of Law desired to know whether the power to withdraw the notification issued under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act was considered at the time of the framing of the Act. They also wanted to see the copies of the proceedings leading to the passing of that Act. This

matter was again referred to the Ministry of Law by the Ministry of Education on 6.10.1961, mentioning that "the point now raised does not appear to have been considered at any stage during the passage of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956." The Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law, recorded on the 29th December, 1961, as follows:

> "I am afraid a declaration made under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act cannot be withdrawn by cancelling the relevant notification. Section 21 of the General Clauses Act cannot apply to such notifications."

1.20. The Committee have been informed that since the School at that time was affiliated to the Delhi University, the views of the Vice-Chancellor were accordingly sought on this subject. Prof. N. K. Sidhanta, the then Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi, expressed his views as follows:—

> "This is with reference to your letter No. F. 9|1|60-E2 dated 17th January, 1961 regarding the recognition of the Indian School of International Studies as a national institution with power to award degrees. I regret that my reply has been delayed but this is due to my having to consult colleagues who are better acquainted with the work of the School as representatives of the University on its governing body. I can now say that the opinion of the University is that it has no objection to the Indian School of International Studies being recognised as a national institution of all India importance, but they think that the award of degrees should be the privilege of Universities duly established by an Act of a legislature. The association of the Indian School of International Studies with the University has been one of great advantage to both the University and the School. I believe that the University has done its best to promote the interests of the School. If the bond between the two is snapped, the Delhi University may have to duplicate part of the work which is being done in the School which could be avoided now by the students of the University working for part of the time in the School. It is also felt that setting up institutions of a University standard in a few limited fields of studies may not be desirable especially if there are Universities close by a established reputation and standing doing similar work."

1.21. In the memorandum on the proposal to establish a School of International Studies at New Delhi submitted to Government and the University of Delhi in July, 1954, it has been stated: "The School shall be housed in its own premises next to the building of the Council on the land already obtained for the purpose from the Government." The Committee desired to know when the Memorandum was submitted to Government and when the land was allotted to the Indian Council of World Affairs for construction of the building for the School of International Studies. The Committee further desired to know how Government had allotted land to a School before any proposal to establish it had come up before the Government. The Committee have been informed by the Ministry in a written note that the Memorandum proposing the establishment of the School was submitted in July, 1954 but the land was allotted to the Indian Council of World Affairs for construction of a building in February, 1954. It has been stated that "in the case of universities and other similar institutions action to acquire land is started much in advance of the actual establishment of the institution so that by the time the institution is ready to come into being, the land etc. has been acquired and its development can be taken up without further loss of time in the interest of the speedy functioning of the institution." It has further been clarified that the reference to the land which has been made in the Memorandum related to a plot next to Sapru House. The School was allotted another plot of land at Ferozeshah Road in September, 1956, where the School building is now under construction."

1.22. The procedure adopted by the Ministry for the creation of the Indian School of International Studies and its ultimate recognition as a deemed university under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956, appears to be rather extraordinary.

1.23. The Indian Council of World Affairs, Delhi, felt in 1951 the need for adequately developing the objective study of international affairs in India. Feeling that the Council's Secretariat had the nucleus of a competent staff for this purpose and considering the past record of the Council in organising research in international affairs and relations, the Council considered themselves to be eminently suited to take the initiative in the matter. The Council appointed a committee with the intention of setting up a centre of study in order to train students for the post-graduate research in international affairs at its headquarters in New Delhi. This Committee recommended the setting up of such an institution; the Executive Committee of the Council considered it and forwarded the proposal to the University of Delhi, Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission for consideration. A formal application

was made in July, 1954. The intention in making the proposal was that the School should be affiliated to the University of Delhi and should become like the Delhi School of Economics, one of its constituent institutions. The University of Delhi granted it the necessary affiliation and the School was inaugurated in October, 1955.

1.24. Although the association of the School with the University of Delhi was stated to be "most useful and in particular such association helped the School to understand and formulate for itself the correct standards in academic work relating to social sciences", an initiative was again taken by the Indian Council of World Affairs to separate the School from the University of Delhi. The Ministry of Education appointed a committee to examine the desirability or otherwise of empowering the School by an Act of Parliament to confer or award degrees in respect of courses of study conducted by it. That Committee submitted a report within a month and half recommending that the Government of India should introduce necessary legislation in order to enable the School to award its own degrees. But Government decided that the School should be conferred the status of an university under the U.G.C. Act rather than by fresh legislation. Under this decision, the U.G.C. was consulted and the School was declared as a deemed university under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.

1.25. The Committee having scrutinised the correspondence between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Law in this regard feel that Government in issuing a Notification without in the first instance insisting upon the School framing a suitable constitution and setting up its Governing Body and Board of Research Studies did not act with its usual care and caution. The procedure of granting recognition to the School prior to the framing of constitution etc. on the basis of verbal representations made to them by the sponsors of the proposed School is not correct.

1.26. In view of the fact that the Ministry of Law clearly expressed the view that the University status once granted under the U.G.C. Act could not be withdrawn without an amendment of the Act to that effect, it is not understood why the representative of the Ministry, during the course of evidence before the Committee, sought to impress that it was always open to Government to revoke the notification if it was found that the standards maintained by the School were not adequate. The Committee regret that the advice of the Ministry of Law on the question of giving recognition for limited periods to institutions deemed to be universities was not obtained in 1958 when the very first institution was brought under the purview of Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.

1.27. The Committee agree with the opinion expressed by the then Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi on the proposal to make the School a deemed University that "the award of degrees should be the privilege of universities duly established by an Act of Legislature" and that "setting up of institutions of a university standard in a few limited fields of study may not be desirable especially if there are universities close by of established reputation and standing doing similar work." The Committee have commented on the criteria of deeming a University in para 1.45 of this Report.

1.28. The Committee regret that Government did not give the opinion of the then Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University regarding setting up of institutions of a university standard in a few limited fields of study and possibilities of duplication of work between the University of Delhi and the School, the consideration it deserved.

1.29. Another peculiar features which the Committee have noted with regard to the setting up of the School is that several months before the proposal to establish a School of International Studies was made, Government had been approached for allotting a plot of land for the School and this was done.

B. Principles for Determining Deemed Universities

1.30. There are 10 institutions in India which have so far been recognised as 'deemed to be universities' under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. The institutions are—

(1) Indian Institute of Science, Bangalore.
(2) Indian Agricultural Research Institute, New Delhi.
(3) Kashi Vidyapeeth, Varanasi.
(4) Gujarat Vidyapeeth, Ahmedabad.
(5) Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi.
(6) Gurukul Kangri Vishvavidyalaya, Hardwar.
(7) Tata Institute of Social Sciences, Bombay.
(8) Birla Institute of Science and Technology, Pilani.
(9) Indian School of Mines, Dhanbad.
(10) Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi.

1.31. While commenting on the role of 'deemed universities', the Education Commission (1964—66) has observed as under:

> "In recent years some of our high-level institutions such as the Indian Agricultural Research Institute at Delhi, the

Indian Institute of Science at Bangalore, have been brought into the University system by deeming them as universities under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act. We consider this a welcome development. There is in our educational system a need for institutions having the academic status and privileges which ordinarily belong to a university, but with more specific and limited functions and scope.....We would like to stress that in deeming institutions as universities under the U.G.C. Act, the most careful attention should be paid to the question of educational standards. This provision under the Act gives scope for experimentation and innovation, but it should not become a cheap side or back-door to university status."

1.32. It has been stated by the representative of the Ministry during the course of evidence that the University Grants Commission appointed a Standing Committee on 5th May, 1966 headed by the Chairman of the University Grants Commission to—

(a) consider proposals for the establishment of new universities or university centres during the Fourth Plan period;

(b) lay down some general principles for deeming institutions as universities under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956.

1.33. The Estimates Committee desired to know if the Standing Committee of the University Grants Commission set up in May, 1966 had laid down the general principles for deeming an institutions as a university. It has been stated that the Standing Committee held several meetings, but the question of laying down the criteria for recognising an institution as a deemed university could not be considered until November, 1967. At its meeting held on the 2nd November, 1967, the Committee arrived at the following decision:

"The Committee considered the note prepared by the Commission and generally endorsed the views of the Education Commission in this matter. The Committee felt that the provision for deeming an institute as a university under the U.G.C. Act which gave scope for experimentation and innovation was a welcome development. The Committee however, felt that it may not be possible to lay down principles which should govern the deeming of an institution as a university under the U.G.C. Act. Every proposal would have to be considered on merit. It would however be necessary to stress such factors as

financial viability, stability of institution, academic standing, quality of management of the institution in this connection. The Committee further agreed that institutions which were doing work normally done by a University should be brought into the community of universities."

The Committee have been informed that the above recommendations of the Standing Committee have been accepted by the University Grants Commission at its meeting held on the 7th February, 1968.

1.34. In connection with the examination of the estimates relating to the Ministry of Education—University Grants Commission, the Estimates Committee (1965-66) had obtained the views of eminent educationists on the criteria that should govern the recognition of institutes 'deemed to be university'. The Estimates Committee (1967-68) also had before them the views from educationists with regard to Indian School of International Studies.

1.35. Most of the educationists who had furnished Memoranda to the Committee were of the opinion that an institution which has one or two faculties does not deserve to be called a university and one faculty deemed universities should be exceptional. It has been stressed that in most cases this status has been given without sufficient justification and that political and other interests dominate in the recognition of such institutions. It has been emphasised that "we should discourage the 'deemed university' status which has a very limited scope in education." They should be affiliated to some contiguous university for that particular faculty.

1.36. When during the course of evidence the attention of the representative of the Ministry was drawn to the views of the eminent educationists in regard to the criteria for recognition of an institution as 'deemed to be university' he has stated as under:

"If you look at the list of these 10 institutions, there are four which fall in a very different category from the others, *i.e.* the Kashi Vidya Peeth, Gurukul Kangri, Gujarat Vidya Peeth and Jamia Millia Islamia, Delhi. You will see a certain mixing of motivation in the granting of status. It is true these institutions are of national importance, because they were brought into existence by our national leaders in the period of struggle for national independence and they conform to our traditional culture. They were outside the system of education which

the British had developed. It was the policy of the Government to maintain these institutions, help them financially and assist them in raising their standards and therefore we used section 3 of the U.G.C. Act to confer this status on them."

1.37. The Committee desired to have the views of the Ministry on the observation of an educationist that "one-faculty deemed universities should be exceptional and that in many cases this status has been given without sufficient justification." In a written note it has been stated by the Ministry that the University Grants Commission has given the most careful consideration to the proposals for deeming an institution as a university under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act and in a number of cases the Commission has not agreed to such proposals.

1.38. The Committee desired to know further how far the observation that "one-faculty 'deemed universities' should be exceptional" was applicable to the Indian School of International Studies. The Committee have been informed in a written note by the Ministry: "It has agreed that one-faculty deemed universities should be exceptional. The School is the only institution in the country which is solely devoted to the promotion of instruction, research and publication in the field of international affairs and area studies, but it is not quite accurate to consider the School as a one-faculty institution. The School has three functional departments of international law, international economics and international politics and organisation. In addition to these, there are 7 area studies departments and it is proposed to create two more departments.

In all these departments more than one traditional discipline is represented—usually history and political science." It has further been stated in this connection that: "University status was conferred on the Indian School of International Studies after a highly competent committee appointed by the Union Education Ministry recommended and the University Grants Commission had advised the Ministry to that effect."

1.39. The representative of the Ministry has stated during the course of evidence that in the case of all these 'deemed to be universities', the maintenance of high standards is the paramount consideration and Government do not wish to confer such a status on any institution of higher education which cannot maintain high standrds, and it is not the policy of the Government that such a status once conferred should be perpetual. The institutions are subject to constant review, and it is now a fixed practice that after everdy five

years there is such a review, and even before the completion of five years a review can take place so that those who are working there should maintain the highest standards of efficiency. He has further added that it is true that so far the Government have not revoked any notification. Sometimes the standards are not as good as the Government would wish them to be but drastic action has not been taken in the case of any institution so far. Government have been impressing on all these institutions the need for attainment of as high standards as possible.

1.40. In September, 964, the University Grants Commission, on a reference from the Ministry of Education, appointed a Visiting Committee to review the progress made by the Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi, for purposes of continued recognition under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. The Visiting Committee consisted of the following persons:—

(1) Shri D. C. Pavate, Vice-Chancellor, Karnatak University . . . . . *Chairman.*
(2) Shri D. S. Reddi, Vic-Chancellor, Osmania University . . . *Member*
(3) Shri B. Shiva Rao, Member, U.G.C. . *Member*
(4) Dr. B.N. Ganguli, Pro-Vice Chancellor Delhi University . . . *Member*
(5) Shri S. Govindarajulu . . . *Member*
(6) Shri K.L. Joshi, Secretary, U.G.C. . *Member*
(7) Dr. P.J. Philip, Joint Secretary U.G.C. *Secretary.*

1.41. Dr. B. N. Ganguli, Pro-Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University regretted his inability to accept the membership of the Committee on account of other engagements.

1.42. The committee met on 3rd December, 1964 and 4th, 5th and 6th March, 1965. The committee visited the School on the 3rd December, 1964 and had discussions with the Chairman of the Governing Body and the Director of the School and later on the 6th March, 1965 to meet the Heads of the Departments of the School.

1.43. One of the important recommendations of this Committeee was that the School "may be given recognition under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 for a further period of 5 years after which there should be a proper review of the work and programmes of the School by an Expert Committee. The question of permanent recognition of the School could be considered in the light of its report." It is understood that the review is to take place 1969.

1.44. It has been stated in a written communication from the Ministry of Education dated the 4th February, 1966 to the Director of the Indian School of International Studies that: "The Government of India have agreed to grant the recognition to the School uder the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 for an indefinite period subject to the reservation that it will have the right to revoke the notification at any time if it is found that adequate standards were not being maintained."

1.45. The Committee are unhappy that the views of eminent educationists were not invited by Government before bringing the institutions under the purview of Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. The Committee are also unhappy that no general principles have been laid down for deeming an institution as a university under the University Grants Commission Act all these years. From May, 1966 to October, 1967 the Standing Committee of the University Grants Commission had not been able to go into the important question of laying down certain principles for granting 'deemed to be university' status to institutions under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, which was one of its terms of reference. While the provision for deeming an institution as a university under the U.G.C. Act, which gives scope for experimentation and innovation, is welcome, the Committee, would like to emphasise that an impression should not be allowed to grow that political and other interests preponderate in the recognition of such institutions. They agree with the views of the Education Commission (1964-66) that in deeming institutions as universities under the University Grants Commission Act the most careful attention should be paid to the question of educational standards so that the provision in the University Grants Commission Act does not "become a cheap side or back-door to university status.".

1.46. The Committee would like to point out further that while the Visiting Committee appointed in 1964 by the University Grants Commission to review the progress made by the Indian School of International Studies recommended that the School "may be given recognition under Section 3 of the U. G. C. Act, 1956 for a further period of 5 years", the Ministry of Education intimated to the School in their communication dated the 4th February, 1966 that "the Government of India have agreed to grant recognition to the School under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 for an indefinite period". The Committee fail to understand the reasons for the recommendation made by the Pavate Committee for granting recognition to the School for a further period of 5 years in spite of the fact that Government cannot withdraw the recognition once granted to the School by the notification issued in pursuance of

Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, as opined by the Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law.

1.47. The Committee suggest that a thorough review of this case be made to ascertain what the powers of the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission are, with regard to control over the affairs of 'Deemed Universities' and what remedial action is called for.

C. Aims and Objects

1.48. The aims and objects of the Indian School of International Studies as stated in Memorandum of Association are as follows:—

(i) to organise teaching and research on international relations and world affairs, to promote regional studies more especially of Asian countries and to train students in methods of research and in the scientific study of the subject

(ii) to arrange lecturs, seminars, symposia and conferences with a view to providing information to those who are interested in international relations and regional world affairs;

(iii) to publish books, monographs, periodicals and papers incorporating the result of the studies made by the School as on behest of the School;

(iv) to undertake such studies in the field of international and and regional affairs as may be of special interest or importance to India;

(v) to hold examinations and to grant to, and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on persons who have pursued a course of study and/or research in the School;

(vi) to cooperate with other authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the School may determine; and

(vii) to undertake such other activities from time to time as may be deemed necessary by the School to promote understanding of international relations and regional world affairs.

1.49. *Achievements of Objectives.*—The Committee have been informed in a written note by the Ministry, that during the last 12 years of its existence, the "School has achieved to a modest degree all the objectives listed in the Memorandum of Association". The more significant achievements of the School as stated by the School authorities are as under:—

"The School has been publishing since 1959 a quarterly journal, INTERNATIONAL STUDIES which has already established itself as the leading Indian Journal on International Affairs as well as one of the leading journals in the world. Practically, all its contributors are students and staff of the

School. All the 3 special issues of the journal published so far on "Chinese Aggression and India" (1963), "United Nations: Then and Now" (1965) and "India's Relations with Pakistan" (1966) have been particularly commended in India and abroad.

The School has so far published 17 monographs on various aspects of International Affairs. Four more are in the press. Besides, several books and learned articles have been published by the students and staff outside the School. All these represent the largest collective contribution by the School to the promotion of knowledge of India's Foreign Policy and Relations and International Affairs.

The 45 (excluding 3 by Casual Students) doctoral these so far written under the auspices of the School represent probably the largest number of University these by any Indian University in the field of International Affairs and Area Studies. The examiners for these theses were scholars of the highest international reputation, Indian and foreign.

During the last 12 years, the School has trained perhaps the largest number of scholars in the field of Area Studies and International Affairs trained by Indian University. Many of these experts trained by the School are presently on its staff and happen to be the leading Indian authorities in their respective fields of study—for example on American Studies, West Asian Studies, East Asian Studies, Southeast Asian Studies, Commonwealth Studies and Soviet Studies. All these specialists have been trained to meet the requirements of Indian University institutions, and they are all appropriately employed at the School and other Indian University institutions.

The School jointly with the Indian Council of World Affairs maintains perhaps the largest and best library in this country on International Affairs and Area Studies. It is particularly known for the acquisition of latest research material and for the very good bibliographical and reference services rendered by its staff.

For the last 5 years, the School has been training Indian Foreign Service Probationers in the field of International Affairs and Area Studies. This training has been commended recently by the committee appointed by the Union Government to consider the reorganisation of the Indian Foreign Service under the Chairmanship of Mr. N. R. Pillai.

On a proposal from the School, the Home Ministry in consultation with the U.P.S.C. decided in 1966 to include "International Affairs" as one of the optional subjects for the all-India Competitive Examination for the I.A.S./I.F.S./I.P.S. This proposal has been brought into force with effect from the examination in 1967. The School's proposal was based on evidence collected from other Indian Universities on the teaching of international affairs."

1.50. In addition to the above achievements, it has also been claimed that the School has established itself as the main Indian centre of advanced instruction, research and publication in the field of International Affairs and Area Studies and it is one of the most important centres in these fields in the whole of Asia and Africa.

1.51. During the course of evidence before the Committee, the representative of the School has stated that there are 80 universities in this country today, but the School is the only institution solely devoted to International Affairs and Area Studies. Jadavpur University in Calcutta is the only other University which has a Department of International Relations. In some universities, these subjects are generally part of Political Science or History. In his opinion an independent and sovereign country, which plays a very active role in world affairs must have its own scholars to shape its public opinion. There are 45 graduates of the School and most of them are in other Indian Universities. Some of them are in Government and private institutions.

1.52. As regards area studies, the representative of the University Grants Commission has stated as under:

"This has really engaged the Commission so much that the Commission set up an expert committee under the chairmanship of Shri Shiva Rao and later on under the chairmanship of Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, to consider the question of developing area studies in the universities. It was felt that since the resources were limited and the number of teachers available for teaching and research in the field of area studies was also limited, for the time being, we should develop area studies in selected centres, and the committee recommended that this be done at five or six centres in the universities."

1.53. The Director of the Indian School of International Studies has stated—

"I would say in all humility that we are the institution which can really supply qualified teachers for other universi-

ties. I also think that where Indian opinion, not merely official but non-official opinion, counts in international affairs, it is good to have a corps of specialists trained in other countries to express competent and authoritative Indian views outside the Government on international affairs. I think this is the contribution that the scholars trained by the School are making."

1.54. The details of the placements of the students who have obtained Ph. D. degree from the School are as under:

Employed in Government Departments	—4
Employed in Universities . . .	—26
Employed in other institutions . . .	—8
Employed in the School . . .	—7
TOTAL .	45

1.55. It has been stated in the Report of the Committee for Legislation on the School of International Studies, New Delhi (Panikar Committee) (1960) that "the School should develop its activities further in order to justify its national character. For that purpose, it should start at an early date a Department of African Studies and suitably strengthen the Departments of East-Asian Studies and South-East Asian Studies. All these departments are important from India's point of view. In this connection the Committee has taken note of the fact that the School has already proposals for opening a Department of Soviet Studies and for strengthening its departments dealing in studies on Indonesia, China and U.A.R."

1.56. The Estimates Committee desired to know why the School has not undertaken any study of African Affairs as recommended by the Panikar Committee in 1960. The representative of the Ministry of Education has stated in evidence that this has not been taken up by the School as the Delhi University has a full fledged Department of African Studies since 1955. So, the School wanted to give it a lower priority and do it in a modest way. This has been done in two ways. Firstly, in the Department of West Asian Studies, the whole of North Africa, Arab Africa is studied and in the Department of Commonwealth Studies, the 11 Commonwealth African countries are covered. When the Committee desired to know why the Panikar Committee made the recommendation as they must have known in 1960 that the Delhi University had a Department of African Studies since 1955, the Director of the School has stated that the reasons must be probably that African Studies deserve to be made in more than one university in this country.

1.57. While the Committee are glad to note that the University Grants Commission are seeking to promote area studies in other universities, they are of the opinion that the aims and objectives for which the School was set up in 1955 have not been achieved to the extent it should be expected of an institution which has been in existence for more than a decade. An important aspect of international studies, namely African Studies is yet to be developed; the Soviet Studies is yet to be given the importance it deserves and studies on South-East Asia are yet to be strengthened.

1.58. Another aspect on which the Committee would like to comment is the proposal to start the Department of African Studies in the School by the Panikar Committee in 1960 when the University of Delhi had been running a full-fledged Department of African Studies since 1955. The Committee believe this was one of the aspects, i.e. of duplication of expenditure and efforts that was hinted at by the then Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University when the proposal was made to sever the relations of the School with the University of Delhi. It is not understood why the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission did not consider it necessary to strengthen the Department of African Studies in the Delhi University or to open similar Departments in other established and reputed universities in India if they felt that there was need for developing such studies. This could have, in the opinion of the Committee, given better results at lesser cost to the public exchequer.

1.59. The Committee are of the view that had the Indian School of International Studies continued its existence as an affiliated body of the University of Delhi, the results would have been much more significant.

CHAPTER II

AUTHORITIES OF THE SCHOOL

A. Society of the School—its Rules and Regulations

2.1. The School was registered as a Society under the Societies Registration Act, 1860 (XXI of 1860) under the name and style of "Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi." The objects of the Society have been enumerated in the Memorandum of Association (Appendix *II*). The first Governing Body of the Society, to whom the management of the affairs of the Society was entrusted, consisted of 18 members including the President of the Indian Council of World Affairs and the Director, Indian School of International Studies.

2.2. Article 6 of the Memorandum of Association provided:

> "In case it is deemed expedient to alter, extend or abridge the purpose for which the Society is constituted or to amalgamate it either wholly or partly with any other Society or body having a similar purpose or to amend the Memorandum of Association of the Society, the same shall be done in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Societies Registration Act 1860 (XXI of 1860) and with prior consultation with the University Grants Commission."

2.3. The Panikkar Committee (1960) in their Report had, *inter alia*, observed that "it will be in the interest of the School, when it is authorised to award its own degrees, to have a completely independent and all-India Governing Body and to have other associated bodies. Towards that end, it should have an independent Board of Governors and an Executive Committee. The Board of Governors should be of an all-India character and should consist of a President and 25 members. The Executive Committee should consist of 11 persons."

2.4. In the light of the above recommendation, the Memorandum of Association (Appendix *II*) and the Rules and Regulations of the Indian School of International Studies were revised and

passed by the Society of the School on 20th May, 1963 and confirmed on the 21st June, 1963.

2.5. The Committee note that although the University Grants Commission recommended in August, 1961, that the School be advised to frame a suitable constitution setting up its Governing Body and Board of Research Studies prior to the issue of notification "deeming" the School as a University, and the School authorities promised to do so to the Ministry as soon as the notification was issued, this was finally done only in June, 1963, that is 21 months after the issue of the notification.

2.6. The Rules and Regulations of the School provide that the Society of the School shall consist of Members of Board of Governors, the Director and Teachers of the Indian School of International Studies for the time being.

2.7. The Pavate Committee which was appointed in 1964 to review the progress made by the Indian School of International Studies for purposes of continued recognition under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 had suggested that it was desirable 'not to have teachers of the School on the Society'. While suggesting the composition of the Board of Governors, it had also recommended that 'not more than 10 Heads of the Departments' should be the members of the Board of Governors.

2.8. In a written statement furnished to the Committee, it has been stated that the suggestion of the Pavate Committee 'not to have teachers of the School on the Society' has been discussed by the Board of Governors and it has been decided to have only ten Heads of Departments, in their capacity as members of the Board of Governors in the Society. The matter has yet to be finally decided by the Society.

2.9. The Committee agree with the suggestion of the Pavate Committee that teachers of the School as such should not be on the Society. They, however, feel that there is no justification for having as many as ten Heads of Departments on the Governing Body. They recommend that the position may be reviewed and the desirability of having fewer Heads of the Departments by rotation, on the basis of seniority, on the Board of Governors may be considered.

2.10. The Pavate Committee had in their Report observed that the following additional provision in the constitution may be necessary:—

> "The Central Government shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made of the Indian School of International Studies, its buildings, laboratories, its examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the School and to cause an enquiry to be made, if considered necessary by the Central Government, in respect of any matter connected with the School. The procedure for inspection as also the enquiry referred to above shall be determined by the Central Government after consultation with the School."

2.11. The Committee have been informed that "the Board of Governors have agreed to include the provision in the Rules and Regulations of the School as suggested by the Reviewing Committee. The matter will be put up to the Society at the next meeting."

2.12. The Committee are unhappy to note that the above mentioned observation of the Pavate Committee has not been approved by the Society so far in spite of the fact that the Board of Governors have agreed to do so. They trust that the Society will incorporate the provision in the Rules and Regulations of the School at an early date.

2.13. According to Rule 5 of the Rules and Regulations, the following are the authorities of the School:

(i) The Visitor
(ii) The Board of Governors
(iii) The Executive Committee
(iv) The Academic Council
(v) The Finance Committee
(vi) The Selection Committee
(vii) The Board of Research Studies, and
(viii) Such other authorities as may be declared by the Rules and Regulations to be authorities of the School.

B. Board of Governors

2.14. Rule 23 provides that the Board of Governors shall consist of the following persons, namely:

Ex-Officio Members

(i) The President of Indian Council of World Affairs shall be the President of the Board of Governors.

(ii) Director of the School.

Other Members

(iii) Five persons appointed by the Executive Committee of Indian Council of World Affairs.

(iv) Five persons elected by the academic staff of the School.

(v) Three representatives of Parliament (two from the Lok Sabha and one from the Rajya Sabha) nominated by the Board of Governors.

(vi) Five Vice-Chancellors nominated by the Chairman, University Grants Commission, in consultation with the President of Board of Governors.

(vii) One representative of the Reserve Bank of India.

(viii) One person nominated by the Visitor with knowledge of International Law.

(ix) Two persons nominated by the Central Government; one each by the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of External Affairs (both being a status not less than that of a Joint Secretary).

(x) Three persons nominated by the Visitor from amongst persons distinguished in the field of International Relations, Regional and World Affairs.

2.15. While making suggestions for effecting changes in the Rules and Regulations of the School relating to the Constitution of the Board of Governors the Pavate Committee recommended as follows:—

"The President of the Indian Council of World Affairs may be an *ex-officio* member of the Board of Governors but not its permanent President. Further, the President of the Board of Governors should be elected by the Members of the Board from amongst themselves.

The total strength of the Board should not exceed 30. It should *inter alia* comprise the following:

(1) President of the Indian Council of World Affairs.

(2) The Director of the School.

(3) 3 persons appointed by the Executive Committee of the Indian Council of World Affairs.

(4) Not more than 10 Heads of the Departments.

(5) Five academic people from the Universities who have Departments of areas studies to be appointed in consultation with the Chairman, U.G.C.

(6) The Vice-Chancellors of Delhi University and the proposed Jawahar Lal University may be *ex-officio* members. 3 Vice-Chancellors of other Universities may be nominated by the Chairman, U.G.C.

(7) One representative of the Reserve Bank of India.

(8) One person nominated by the Ministry of Education.

(9) Secretary to the Government of India, Ministry of External Affairs or his nominee."

2.16. The Committee desired to know the reasons for recommending the abolition of the representation of Parliament on the Board of Governors of the School. The representative of the Ministry has stated during the course of evidence that:

"The change is due to the recommendations of the Pavate Committee.....In this matter it seems that the Visiting Committee was motivated by a recommendation of the Committee on Model Act for Universities, which the Government had appointed some time ago."

On page 21 of this report, it has recommended that:

"It is felt that Parliament or State Legislature or other local bodies need not be separately represented but members of these bodies may be nominated by the Visitors in their personal capacity."

The Director of the School has added that:

"We prefer to have Members of Parliament represented on the Board of Governors and this has now been accepted

by the U.G.C. and the Ministry of Education. So, we continue to have three Members of Parliament on the Board of Governors."

2.17. While clarifying the position further, the representative of the Ministry has stated that they are on the Governing Body in their personal capacity, nominated by the Board.

2.18. The Committee desired to be informed of the method of nominating the Members of Parliament on the Board of Governors and in a written note the Ministry of Education has stated as under:

"Originally there was a provision in our constitution that there would be three representatives of the Parliament on the Board of Governors. The School wrote to the Speaker of Lok Sabha and Chairman of Rajya Sabha to send the names of the Members of Parliament who would be the members of the Board of Governors of the School as per its Rules and Regulations. The Lok Sabha Secretariat as well as the Rajya Sabha Secretariat replied that Lok Sabha as well as Rajya Sabha did not nominate members to private organisation. The provision was thus amended and instead of representatives of Parliament, it was changed to Members of Parliament. The first three Members of Parliament were nominated by the President of the Board of Governors who had been authorised to do so by the Society of the School. The term of the first three M.Ps. has not yet expired.

The matter with regard to the procedure for nomination in future will be considered by the Board of Governors."

2.19. With regard to the reactions of the School on the recommendations of the Pavate Committee, a letter was addressed to the Chairman, University Grants Commission by the Director of the Indian School of International Studies on the 19th January, 1966, a copy of which has been furnished to the Estimates Committee. The last para of this letter is reproduced below:

"With reference to the suggestions that the Visiting Committee has made in an appendix to their Report for changes in rules and regulations of the School, I am puzzled again by the words that the Commission 'generally accepted the recommendations' of the Visiting Committee. Some of the suggestions are judicious and we would have no objection to their adoption. But there are

many other suggestions which are either impracticable for us to adopt or are not desirable. Some of the suggestions for change are superfluous. It is, therefore, not clear to me what weight we should give to these suggestions for changes in our constitution and rules made by the Visiting Committee."

2.20. While explaining the propriety of the Director of the School to question and treat the suggestions and recommendations made by the Visiting Committee appointed by the University Grants Commission in this way, the representative of the Ministry has stated during the course of evidence before the Committee as follows:—

"Visiting Committees are appointed by University Grants Commission. They submit their reports to the Commission as a whole. The Commission decided to accept the recommendations and request the institution concerned to implement. I should say implementation is binding on the institutions because U.G.C. is in the position of the Central Government in regard to central grants."

2.21. Further clarifying the position in this connection, the representative of the University Grants Commission has stated that the recommendations of the Pavate Committee were forwarded to the School along with the Report and the School was also informed that these were 'generally approved' by the University Grants Commission.

2.22. The Committee have further been informed by the representative of the Ministry:

"The suggestions made by the (University Grants) Commission in the light of the recommendation of the Review Committee (Pavate Committee) for changes in the Rules and Regulations were considered by various bodies of the School. The views of the School in this regard were again considered by the University Grants Commission at its meeting in April, 1967. The Commission did not accept the proposal of the School that the President of the Indian Council of World Affairs might be the *ex-officio* President of the Board of Governors. In this connection, the Commission noted that as the President of the Board of the Indian Council of World Affairs shall be a member of the Board of Governors, it would be open to the School to elect him, if they so like, as Chairman of the Board of Governors. This was communicated to the School. It has been approved by the Governing Body

and will now be confirmed by the meeting of the Society in the very near future."

2.23. In written statement furnished to the Estimates Committee regarding the composition of the Board of Governors to be constituted in the light of the suggestions made by the Pavate Committee, it has been stated as under:

"The Board of Governors has approved the following composition:

(1) President of the Indian Council of World Affairs.

(2) Director of the School.

(3) Four persons appointed by the Executive Committee of I.C.W.A.

(4) Ten Heads of Departments by rotation according to seniority.

(5) Three Members of Parliament (2 from the Lok Sabha and 1 from the Rajya Sabha) coopted by the Board of Governors.

(6) Seven persons from the Indian Universities coopted by the Board of the Governors one of whom would be the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University.

(7) One representative of the Reserve Bank of India.

(8) One person nominated by the Ministry of Education not below the rank of Joint Secretary.

(9) One person nominated by the Ministry of External Affairs not below the rank of Joint Secretary.

(10) Three person coopted by the Board of Governors from the donors to the School who donate not less than Rs. one lakh each."

2.24. The Director of the School has stated during the course of evidence that "the persent Rules and Regulations provide that the President of the Indian Council of World Affairs is *ipso facto* the President of the Indian School of International Studies."

2.25. Regarding large representation of the Indian Council of World Affairs on the Governing Body of the School, the representative of the Ministry of Education has stated as under:

"I am giving you this information to indicate that the Ministry also is concerned that there should not be a dominant role played by one organisation in the affairs of the School."

2.26. Regarding the recommendation of the Pavate Committee that the Board of Governors should have three persons instead of the existing five appointed by the Executive Committee of the Indian Council of World Affairs, the Committee have been informed by the representative of the Ministry during evidence that it was decided by the Board of Governors to reduce the number of persons from five to four and it was approved by the University Grants Commission and the Ministry of Education.

2.27. The Committee are concerned to note that there is no material change in the representation of the Indian Council of World Affairs on the Board of Governors of the School. They suggest that the position may be reviewed again in the light of the recommendations made by the Pavate Committee. The Committee agree with the views expressed by the representative of the Ministry of Education that there should not be a dominant role played by one organisation in the affairs of the School. The Committee are unhappy to note that the recommendation of the Pavate Committee regarding the 'appointment of President of the Indian Council of World Affairs as an ex-officio member of the Board of Governors but not its permanent President' has not been implemented and approved by the Society of the School even after 2 years of the submission of the Report to the University Grants Commission. They recommend that this should be done without any further delay.

C. Executive Committee

2.28. Rule 24 of the Rules and Regulations of the Society provides that the Executive Committee shall consist of the following 11 persons, namely:

Ex-officio Members:

(i) The President of the Board of Governors, who shall be the Chairman of the Executive Committee.

(ii) The Director.

(iii) The Treasurer.

Other Members:

(iv) Two persons elected by the Board of Governors from amongst the representatives of the Indian Council of World Affairs.

(v) Two persons elected by the Board of Governors from amongst the representative of the academic staff.

(vi) Two persons elected by the Board of Governors from amongst its other Members.

(vii) One person elected by the Board of Governors from amongst the representatives of the Central Government.

(viii) One person elected by the Board of Governors from amongst of the Visitor.

2.29. The ratio of the internal and external members of the Executive Committee comes to 5 internal (*i.e.*, Chairman, Director, Treasurer and two technical staff members) to 6 external.

2.30. The Pavate Committee had suggested that the Director of the School should be the Chairman of the Executive Committee and the strength of the internal and external members should be more or less equal.

2.31. In a written note furnished to the Committee it has been stated that the decision of Reviewing Committee of the University Grants Commission that the Director of the School should be the Chairman of the Executive Committee was considered and it was decided that the present provision of the President of the Board of Governors being the Chairman of the Executive Committee might be continued. With regard to the strength of the internal ind external members, it was decided that the Executive Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:

Ex- Officio Members

(1) The President of the Board of Governors (internal).

(2) The Director (internal).

(3) The Treasurer (internal).

Other Members

(4) Two persons elected by the Board of Governors from amongst the representatives of the Indian Council of World Affairs (external).

(5) Four persons elected by the Board of Governors from amongst the Heads of the Departments (internal).

(6) One person elected by the Board of Governors from amongst the representatives of Central Government (external).

(7) One person elected by the Board of Governors from amongst the coopted members (external).

(8) Two persons elected by the Board of Governors from amongst its other members (external).

2.32. Asked to state the reasons for continuing the present provision of the President of the Board of Governors to be the Chairman of the Executive Committee, the representative of the Ministry has stated in evidence that normally it should be the Director who should be the Chairman of the Executive Committee, but the "Executive Committee and the Board of Governors felt that it was desirable that the President of the Board of Governors should continue to be the Chairman of the Executive Committee in the present state of development of the School. They felt that the knowledge and experience of the Chairman would be a great asset in the development of the School." He has further stated that the formative stage of the School is reckoned to be 10 years and after that it would be stabilised like any other institution of this type. He has informed the Committee that the principle that the Chairman of the Governing Body need not be the Chairman of the Executive Committee has been accepted and when the next review by the University Grants Commission would be undertaken, *i.e.*, after five years of the first review, this matter would be loked into and the position would then be normalised.

2.33. The Committee note that the recommendation of the Pavate Committee that the Chairman of the Board of Governors should not be the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indian School of International Studies has been accepted by the Government in principle.* They are of the view that the present position should not be permitted to continue for an indefinite period and appropriate steps should be taken by the University Grants Commission to see that the necessary amendments to the rules are carried out by 1969 when the next review by the Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission is expected to take place.

2.34. The Committee do not find any justification for increasing the strength of the Executive Committee from eleven to thirteen in order to equalise the representation of the internal and external members. They feel that the objective could have been achieved by reducing the external membership from six to five, i.e. one person instead of 2 to be elected by the Board of Governors from amongst the representatives of the Indian Council of World Affairs. In this way the strength of the Executive Committee would have

* t the time of factval ver.fication, the M.nistary of Education have stated that the Govt. of India have not taken any decision in theis regard.

come down to 10 with equal representation of internal and external members as suggested by the Pavate Committee. The Committee recommend that the Government may examine the feasibility of carrying out this change.

D. Academic Council

2.35. Rule 25 of the Rules and Regulations of the Society provides that the Academic Council shall consist of the following members, namely:

(i) Director;

(ii) Heads of Departments;

(iii) Librarian;

(iv) Two teachers of the School elected from amongst themselves by the teachers, other than those falling under items (i) and (ii);

(v) Four persons not being employees of the School invited by the Director for their special knowledge.

2.36. The Pavate Committee had recommended that: "the Academic Council should also have representation from Universities who have undertaken area studies or are showing active interest in this field."

2.37. In a written note furnished to the Committe the Ministry has stated that the above recommendation of the Pavate Committee was considered by the appropriate authorities of the School and it was thought that the present provision of 4 persons not being employees of the School (invited by the Director for their special knowledge) was adequate and that the Director while nominating the persons might keep in mind the suggestions of the Pavate Committee.

2.38. The names of the four persons invited by the Director for their special knowledge for the last two terms are given below:

First Term:

(1) Dr. P. C. Chakravarty, Jadavpur University.

(2) Prof. R. Bhaskaran, Madras University.

(3) (i) Shri Badr-ud-din Tyabji, Aligarh Muslim University.

(ii) Nawab Ali Yavar Jung, Aligarh University (for the residue of the term).

(4) Dr. S. Gopal, then Director Historical Division, Ministry of External Affairs.

Second Term:

(1) Dr. P. N. Masaldan, Lucknow University.

(2) Dr. Harnam Singh, Delhi University.

(3) Dr. J. N. Khosla, Indian Institute of Public Administration.

(4) Dr. S. Gopal (presently at the University of Oxford).

2.39. It will be seen from above that the majority of the members are selected from the Universities/Educational Institutions.

2.40. The Committee desired to know whether any panel of experts was being maintained by the authorities of the School from whom the members of the Academic Council could be selected. They have been informed that no such panel is being maintained.

2.41. In order to facilitate the process of appointment of the Members of the Academic Council under category (v) of its composition, the Committee would suggest that a panel of experts should be prepared in advance. The Committee further suggest that composition of the panel should be reviewed periodically and all appointments to the Academic Council should be made from amongst the persons included in the panel.

E. Financial Committee and Treasurer

2.42. Rule 26 of the Rules and Regulations of the Society provides that the Finance Committee shall consist of the following members, namely:

(i) President of the Board of Governors;

(ii) Director;

(iii) Treasurer;

(iv) The representative of the Government of India on the Executive Committee; and

(v) The nominee of the Visitor on the Executive Committee.

2.43. It also provides that the President of the Board of Governors shall preside at the meeting of the Finance Committee. In the absence of the President, the Director shall preside at a meeting thereof.

2.44. Rules 3 and 30 of the Rules and Regulations of the Society provide that the Treasurer shall be an Officer of the School elected by the Board of Governor from among a panel of three persons nominated by the Executive Committee.

2.45. According to Rule 9 of the Rules and Regulations of the Society the "Finance Committee shall consider and comment upon the annual accounts and the financial estimates of the School prepared by the Treasurer and submit the same to the Executive Committee for approval. It shall also exercise such other powers and perform such other duties as may be conferred or imposed upon it by these Rules and Regulations. The constitution of the Finance Committee and the term of office of its members, other than *ex-officio* members, shall be prescribed by these Rules and Regulations".

2.46. The Treasurer shall exercise general supervision over the funds of the School and shall advise it as regards its financial policy. In addition, subject to the control of the Executive Committee, the Treasurer shall manage the property and investments of the School; be responsible for seeing that all moneys are expended for the purpose for which they are granted and allotted; sign all contracts made on behalf of the School; be responsible for preparation of annual accounts and financial estimates of the school, etc.

2.47. The Pavate Committee had suggested that it would be desirable not to make the Finance Committee an authority of the School. It should be a sub-Committee of the Executive Committee and the Director should be the Chairman of the Finance Committee. It had further suggested that "there appears to be no need for a Treasurer in the School."

2.48. In a written note furnished to the Committee, it has been stated as under:

"....the Board of Governors of the School has desired to continue to have the Finance Committee as an authority

of the School in view of the fact that the experience of the School had been that the Finance Committee as an authority of the School had been useful."

It has further been added:

"In view of the decision of the Board of Governors to retain the Finance Committee as an authority of the School because of its usefulness, it was decided to continue the post of Treasurer.....since the Treasurer happens to be an eminent public figure, it was thought proper that he should be the Chairman of the Finance Committee. The matter is being put up to the Society at its next meeting. The Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission have agreed to the suggestions of the Board of Governors of the School."

2.49. The Director of the School has stated during evidence that "the consensus was that if the Treasurer is an eminent public figure, the School will be able to raise additional Funds".

2.50. Asked to state in this connection, the position prevailing in Central Universities, the representative of the University Grants Commission has stated during the course of evidence that: "we have suggested that they should have a Finance Officer instead of the Treasurer. All Central Universities, except Visva Bharati, have appointed Finance Officers. Treasurers were honorary part-time officials. It was, therefore, suggested that there should be appointment of full-time Finance Officers."

2.51. The Committee desired to know whether any representative of the Ministry of Finance was in any of the Committees of the School. The reresentative of the Ministry of Education has stated in evidence: "It is true that there is no body from the Ministry of Finance. There is one from the Ministry of External Affairs and one from the Ministry of Education". It has further been stated that even in the case of Central universities, "there is no direct representation of the Ministry of Finance on the Governing Body, but on the Finance Committee which is a art of the university".

2.52. Asked to state whether it would not be desirable to associate a representative of the Ministry of Finance especially in view of the fact that the accounts of the School are now being audited by the Comptroller & Auditor-General of India, the Education Secretary stated: "I think it would be desirable."

2.53. The statement showing the year-wise meetings of the Finance Committee during the last three years is given below:

Year	No. of meetings
1964-65	4
1965-66	2
1966-67	1

2.54. The Committee are unhappy to note that the Board of Governors of the School have turned down the suggestions of Pavate Committee for abolition of the Finance Committee as an authority of the School and setting it up as a Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee. Further, the Committee are of the view that the reason for appointment of an eminent public figure as the Treasurer of the School on the ground that the School will be able to raise additional funds does not seem to be convincing.

2.55. The Committee note that the Treasurer has been assigned onerous and responsible duties which require whole time attention, but the Committee do not understand how an eminent public figure could devote the time and attention required for the proper and efficient functioning of the School and careful supervision over its financial affairs.

2.56. The Committee suggest that the whole matter may be reviewed by the Ministry and University Grants Commission and the desirability of appointing a whole-time Finance Officer as is the practice in Central Universities may be considered.

F. Selection Committee

2.57. Rule 27 of the Rules and Regulations of the Society provides that the Selection Committee for appointment of teachers, Registrar and Librarian in the School shall consist of the following:

Teachers:

(i) President of the Board of Governors.

(ii) Director;

(iii) Head of the Department concerned;

(iv) Two persons who are not employees of the School, nominated by the Academic Council for their special

knowledge of, or interest in, the subject with which the teacher will be concerned (Members).

Registrar:

(i) Director, *ex-officio* (Chairman).

(ii) Two members of the Executive Committee nominated by it (Members).

Librarian:

(i) Director, *ex-officio* (Chairman).

(ii) Two persons who are not employees of the School, one nominated by the Executive Committee and other nominated by the Academic Council (Members).

2.58. In a written statement furnished to the Committee in this connection, it has been stated that the constitution of the Selection Committee for the appointment of Research Fellows at the School is the same as for Lecturers (teachers).

2.59. The constitution of the Selection Committee for the posts of Research Assistants, Library staff and Administrative staff as approved by the Executive Committee of the School is as under:—

I. Assistant Registrar:

(1) Director (Chairman).

(2) Registrar (Member).

(3) One Under Secretary from Education or Finance Ministry or the Registrar of a University nominated by the Director.

II. Research Assistants:

(1) Director (Chairman).

(2) Head of the Department concerned.

(3) One expert from outside the School, nominated by the Director.

III. Senior Assistants, Accountants and Stenographers:

(1) Registrar (Chairman).

(2) One Under Secretary from Education or Finance Ministry nominated by the Director.

(3) One Teacher nominated by the Director.

IV. U.D.Cs., L.D.Cs.. Steno-typists, Typists, Clerks, and Class IV employees:

(1) Registrar (Chairman).

(2) Assistant Registrar, Admn./Accounts, nominated by the Director.

(3) An outside expert of the status of Section Officer or Assistant Registrar of a University, nominated by the Director.

Library Staff:

I. Professional Staff:

(1) Director (Chairman).

(2) Librarian (Member).

(3) One of the experts in the Library Science from outside the School of the status of Librarian nominated by the Director.

II. Technical Assistants:

(1) Registrar (Chairman).

(2) Librarian (Member).

(3) One outside expert in the Library Science, nominated by the Director.

III. Non-Technical Staff, Senior Assistants and Steno-graphers:

(1) Registrar (Chairman).

(2) One Under Secretary from Education or Finance Ministry, nominated by the Director.

(3) Librarian.

IV. U.D.Cs. L.D.Cs., Steno-typists, Clerks and Class IV employees:

(1) Director (Chairman).

(2) Librarian (Member).

(3) An outside expert of the status of Section Officer or Assistant Registrar of a University, nominated by the Director.

2.60. It has further been stated that with regard to the posts of Readers and Lecturers the Board of Governors has now decided that the Director shall preside over the meeting of the Selection Committee instead of President of the Board of Governors. This amendment has yet to be approved by the Society of the School.

2.61. Asked to state whether a meeting of the Selection Committee can be held in the absence of one or both of the outside experts as provided under Rule 27(iv), the Committee has been informed in a written communication as under:

> "As per the existing provision a meeting of the Selection Committee can be held even in the absence of the one or both of the outside experts. However, no such occasion has arisen so far when both of the outside experts were absent.
>
> This question has already been considered by the authorities of the School and the Board of Governors have already approved an amendment according to which the meeting of the Selection Committee can be held only if at least one outside expert is present. This amendment has yet to be approved by the Society of the School."

2.62. The Committee has also been informed that "it is desirable that the Selection Committee should have more academicians from Universities in so far as recruitment of teachers is concerned. But sufficient number of academicians in the fields in which the School operates are not always available. As such, the School has also to have sometimes Selection Committee members other than academicians from universities. But our first preference is for academicians".

2.63. The Private Committee had suggested that for membership of the Selection Committee for appointment of various posts, the present provision that the two persons, not employees of the School, be nominated by the Academic Council for their special knowledge may be replaced by the provision that the Director may select two persons from the panel recommended by the Academic Council; and the number of persons in the panel should be about three times the number of specialists to be selected by the Director.

2.64. In a written note furnished to the Estimates Committee by the Ministry it has been stated that the suggestions of the Pavate Committee have been incorporated in the new constitution drafted by the Board of Governors of the School and the same will be put up to the Society at the next meetings.

2.65. The Committee note the composition of the Selection Committee for the appointment of teachers and other staff of the School. They hope that expeditious action would be taken to obtain the final approval of the Society on the recommendations made by the Pavate Committee, which have already been approved by the University Grants Commission and the Governing Body of the School.

2.66. The Committee note that according to an amendment already approved by the Board of Governors the meeting of the Selection Committee can be held only if at least one outside expert is present. They would like this amendment to be approved by the Society of the School early.

2.67. A statement showing the number of meetings of the Selection Committees during each of the last three years is given below:—

	Number of Selection Committee Meetings	Persons interviewed	Persons who took test	Persons Selected
	1	2	3	4
1964-65				
Teaching/Research Posts	16	48	..	14
Administrative/Library Posts	17	74	22	17
TOTAL	33	122	22	31
1965-66				
Teaching/Research Posts	24	91	..	19
Administrative/Library Posts	17	77	40	20
TOTAL	41	168	40	39
1966-67.				
Teaching/Research Posts	18	67		17
Administrative/Library Posts	10	24	20	11
TOTAL	28	91	20	28

2.68. It appears from the above statement that on an average persons interviewed by the Selection Committee at each sitting is between 3 and 5. A comparison of the statistics shown under columns 1 and 4, shows that one person on an average has been selected by holding one meeting of the Selection Committee.

2.69. The Committee desired to know the justification for holding a meeting of the Selection Committee for interviewing and selecting only a few candidates. The representative of the Ministry of Education has stated in evidence:

> "'The teaching posts of the school are of specialised nature. The response to advertisements with requisite qualifications is not large. Some of the candidates who are called for interview do not appear for interview and request that the applications be considered *in absentia*. The posts have to be filled up. Selection as per rules of the School can be made only on the recommendations of the Selection Committee and as such holding of Selection Committee meetings irrespective of the number of candidates to be interviewed is wholly unavoidable."

2.70. The Committee are not convinced of the reasons advanced in justification of holding so many sittings of the Selection Committee for selecting candidates for filling up so few posts. They desire that in the interest of economy and expedition, this aspect may be looked into.

G. Director

2.71. Rule 29 of the Rules and Regulations of the Society provides that "The Director shall be appointed by the Board of Governors of the School. The Director shall be an academic person and the Director shall be a professor in the School and may do such teaching work as he decides."

Term of Office: The Director shall hold office for a term of six years or upto the age of retirement of the members of the teaching staff, whichever is earlier:

Provided that, notwithstanding the expiry of the said period he shall continue in office until his successor is appointed and enters upon his office.

2.72. The powers and duties of Director have been stated to be as follows:—

"(i) The Director shall be the executive and academic head of the School. He shall be entitled to be present and to address any meeting of any authority or other body of the School but shall not be entitled to vote thereat unless he is member of such authority or body.

(ii) it shall be the duty of the Director to see that the provisions of the Memorandum of Association, these Rules and Regulations and the bye-laws are duly observed and he shall have all powers necessary for that purpose.

(iii) if, in the opinion of the Director, any emergency has arisen which requires that immediate action should be taken, the Director shall take such action as he deems necessary and shall report the same for confirmation at the next meeting to the authority which, in the ordinary course, would have dealt with the matter.

Provided that if the action taken by the Director is not approved by the authority concerned, he may refer the matter to the President of the Board of Governors whose decision thereon shall be final.

Provided further that where any such action taken by the Director affects any person in the services of the School, such person shall be entitled to prefer, within thirty days from the date on which he receives notice of such action, an appeal to the Executive Committee.

(iv) The Director shall exercise general control over the affairs of the School and shall give effect to the decisions of the authorities of the School.

(v) The Director shall have the authority to incur expenditure in such manner as may be prescribed by the bye-laws.

(vi) The Director shall, on the advice of the Academic Council or of such Committee as may be appointed by that Council for the purpose, award scholarships, fellowships, and stipends.

(vii) All powers relating to the proper maintenance of discipline in the School shall be vested in the Director."

2.73. The Pavate Committee had suggested that the Director shall have the status of the Vice-Chancellor of a University and his selection placed on the same pattern as that of a Vice-Chancellor in a University. "Rule 29 of the present constitution, dealing with the appointment of a Director, may be redrafted to make it clear beyond doubt that in appointing the Director, the Board of Governors are not under an obligation to limit the choice only to the members of the teaching staff. The School should aim at having as its Director a person whose academic background and experience are outstanding. The Director, on being appointed, may be called upon to undertake a certain amount of teaching work, in addition to his administrative duties. But primarily, he should be in a position to guide and supervise all the activities of the School, including research programmes."

2.74. The Committee desired to know whether the relevant rule of the present constitution for the appointment of the Director has been revised and approved by the Ministry of Education. During the course of evidence, the representative of the Ministry has stated that the new revised provision governing the appointment of the Director has been approved by the Ministry and will come into force after the present Director vacates his office because it will apply to the future incumbents. The exact text of the revised rule is reproduced below:

> "The Director shall be appointed by the Board of Governors of the School from a panel of three names recommended by a committee consisting of three persons, two of whom will be nominated by the Board of Governors and the third nominated by the Visitor who would also appoint one of the three members as Chairman of the Committee. The Director shall be a person whose academic background and experience are outstanding. He may do such teaching work as he decides.
>
> In the event of a Professor of the School being appointed as Director, he may retain a lien on his post for a period of three years and may do such teaching work as he decides. He will draw only his emoluments attached to the post of Director."
>
> The Director shall hold office for a term of three years which can be extended by another three years.
>
> The Director will retire on attaining the age of 65 years, provided that notwithstanding the expiry of the said period

he shall continue in office until his successor is appointed and others upon his office."

2.75. Asked to state how the present Director of the School was selected when the vacancy occurred in December, 1964, the Committee have been informed in a written communication as under:

"The Senior most professor in the School was appointed Acting Director by the Board of Governors and it was decided to advertise the post and also to write to all the members of the Board of Governors to propose names of persons who may be considered for the Director's post. The Board of Governors also constituted a Selection Committee of the following:

(1) Pandit H. N. Kunzru (Chairman).

(2) Dr. C. D. Deshmukh.

(3) Shri Justice P. B. Gajendragadkar.

(4) Shri Prem Kirpal.

(5) Dr. P. S. Lokanathan.

(6) Dr. Mohan Singha Mehta.

(7) Shri Badr-ud-din Tyabji.

A meeting of the Selection Committee was held on 30th January, 1965. The Committee considered the cases of persons who had applied as well as those whose names were proposed by the members of the Board of Governors including the staff members of the School. The Committee recommended the appointment of Dr. M. S. Rajan as Director in accordance with the rule 29 of the Rules and Regulations of the School. The Board of Governors accepted the recommendation of the Selection Committee and Dr. Rajan took charge on 19th February 1965."

2.76. The Committee desired to know how far the revised draft is an improvement in the proper selection of the Director. The representative of the Ministry has stated during evidence:

"This is a considerable improvement. For instance the Director shall be appointed by the Board of Governors of the School from a panel of three names recommended by a Committee consisting of three persons, somewhat on the

lines of the Delhi University's selection of its Vice-Chancellor. He shall be a person whose academic background and experience are outstanding, he shall hold office for a term of three years which could be extended by another three years. The improvement lies in the fact that he will now be selected like the Vice-Chancellors of universities."

2.77. The Committee desired to know what was the normal tenure of teachers in Central, State and other 'Deemed Universities'. In a written note the Committee has been informed that the normal tenure of teachers in Delhi, Banaras and Aligarh Universities was 60 years which could be extended upto 65 years in two extensions. In the case of Aligarh University the extension could not be given for more than one year at a time. In the case of 'deemed universities' it is 60 years, which could be extended.

2.78. As the Director of the Indian School of International Studies is a member of the staff and is also the administrative head of the Institution, the Committee do not see any special reason for conferring on him the status of a Vice-Chancellor. They, however, agree with the Pavate Committee's view that the Director should be a person of outstanding academic background and experience. As regards the procedure for selection of the Director the Committee fail to understand in what way the revised rule for the appointment of the Director, which has been approved by the Ministry is a "considerable improvement", in the proper selection of the Director when for final approval it will again be referred to the Board of Governors of the School. They would like to observe that barring a very slight improvement viz. the Visitor shall appoint one person on the Committee consisting of three persons (two of whom will again be nominated by the Board of Governors) and appoint one of the three members as Chairman of the Committee, there does not appear to be any significant improvement in the mode of selection of the Director. The Committee feel that the revised rule as approved by the Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission does not serve the purpose for which it was intended. The Committee would therefore suggest that the revised rule may again be reviewed by the Government/University Grants Commission.

2.79. The Committee note that the normal tenure of teachers of Delhi, Banaras and Aligarh Universities is 60 years which can be extended upto 65 years in two extensions; and in the case of "Deemed" Universities the age of superannuation is 60 years which could be extended. In view of the fact that the Director of the School of International Studies is also a teacher, the Committee are not

aware of the reasons why in the revised rules, which have been approved by the Ministry of Education, the age of superannuation of the Director has been raised to 65. The Committee feel that there is need for maintaining uniformity in regard to the age of superannuation in the Central Universities as well as in all the "Deemed" Universities.

H. **Relationship with the Indian Council of World Affairs**

2.80. The Committee desired to know the relationship of the Indian School of International Studies with the Indian Council of World Affairs. The Director of the School has informed during evidence as under:

> "....both the School and the Indian Council of World Affairs are concerned with promoting knowledge of world affairs in India. The Council does it through different means; they are a membership organisation ..... established a long time back in 1943..... they are private registered society. They publish books, maintain library, hold conferences and so on. The Indian School of International Studies is a university institution, they give a degree.... It is the Indian Council of World Affairs which sponsored us, but legally and financially we are, of course, completely independent and autonomous.... except for the link provided by the common Chairman of both the institutions."

2.81. The Committee have been informed that according to the existing Rules and Regulations of the School, the President of Indian Council of World Affairs is not only to be the President of the Board of Governors of the School but he is also the President of the Executive Committee, the Finance Committee and the Selection Committee for appointment of teachers in the School. Apart from this, five persons (proposed to be changed to four) are appointed by the Executive Committee of the Indian Council of World Affairs to be members of the Board of Governors of the School. Again, on the Executive Committee of the School two persons are elected by the Board of Governors from amongst the five representatives of the Indian Council of World Affairs.

2.82. When the attention of the representative of the School was drawn to the above position, the Director stated in evidence: "As far as the Board of Governors is concerned, the total membership at present is 27. Out of this 5 is not too large a representation on the Board of Governors excluding the Chairman. It is quite true that

the Chairman and two Members are there (in the Executive Committee). But I do submit....that the fact that the Chairman of the Indian Council of World Affairs is the Chairman of the Executive Committee and that there are two members, does not mean—I can say it from personal practical knowledge—that they receive instructions from the Council of World Affairs and they try to control or influence our decisions.....Financially we do not get any grant from them. They have given us rent-free premises; two-thirds of Sapru House is occupied by us.... For a small portion of Sapru House we have to pay a rent at the rate of Rs. 1,500 per month.... only a nominal amount towards electricity, etc. is collected. Secondly, our scholars have direct access to their library, which was unavoidable in the earlier years when we had to depend entirely on their library. Of course, today we have built up our library fairly well.... They (the Council) have always been helpful in our functioning. They are the parent institution.... They thought it proper to give this much representation in the Board of Governors and the Executive Committee of the School."

2.83. Further clarifying the position, the representative of the Ministry informed the Committee as under:

> ".....this is a matter of history. The Council originally sponsored the School and gave it library facilities, gave it rent-free accommodation. In the first phase of the development of the School, it occupied a dominant role. In the second phase this will, to a large extent, disappear and the School will conform to normal pattern of organisation in these matters."

2.84. Asked to state whether these stages of first phase and second phase could have been avoided, the representative of the Ministry has stated that it could not be avoided due to the facilities made available to the School by the Indian Council of World Affairs initially. Therefore this was inevitable.

2.85. The Committee desired to know the number of former employees of the Indian Council of World Affairs who are presently on the staff strength of the Indian School of International Studies and in what capacity they are working. A statement in this regard has been furnished to the Committee and may be seen at Appendix III. The Committee have also been informed that out of the present 46 members of the Society of the School 8 are/were also members of the Indian Council of World Affairs.

2.86. The Committee feel that the stage has now arrived when the School should be left alone to develop and function independently like any other all-India Institute. The Committee are of the view that total separation of the School from the Council is over due after its recognition as a 'deemed' University by the Government of India.

2.87. The Committee feel that the dominant role of the Indian Council of World Affairs in the affairs of the School and its vital committees is not in consonance with the independent status of the School which is a "deemed" University. A large number of the Council's employees (teaching, research, library and administrative staff) have worked in the past and are still working in the School. Even both the Directors of the School so far appointed were from the staff of the Council.

2.88. The Committee trust that the Ministry/University Grants Commission would take note of the present position and initiate remedial action in the matter.

CHAPTER III

ADMISSIONS, COURSES OF STUDY, SCHOLARSHIPS AND EXAMINATIONS

A. **Admissions**

3.1. The Committee have been informed that being an institution of advanced studies and research, the School admits only those persons as students who have had a satisfactory academic career (and also teaching and/or research experience) in one of the following disciplines: History, Politics, Economics, Sociology, Public Administration, Law, Geography, International Relations, and African Studies.

(i) Indian Students

3.2. The students/scholars working under the auspices of the School have been classified as follows:—

(i) Regular Students: "Regular Students" are those who work for the Ph. D. degree of the School.

(ii) Special Students: The School also admits candidates who, though working for the Ph. D. degree of some other university (Indian or foreign) or of an institution (other than the School) having the status of a university, desire to study at the School. These candidates are termed "Special Students". They are not expected to take the School's first-year course, but can be permitted to attend the lectures and seminars arranged by the School on payment of appropriate fees. They receive library and supervisory facilities.

(iii) Casual Students: "Casual Students" are those who do not work for a degree but wish to make use of the facilities at the School for study or research and expert guidance. They will attend such lectures as are advised by the Head of the Department to which they are attached. They must possess a Master's degree.

In addition to these three categories of students, provision is also made for the admission of "Research Scholars" who

wish to carry on research under the guidance of the teachers of the School in any of the subjects taught at the School. Senior Research Fellows, who are awarded Senior Fellowships at the School by the UGC or by the School itself, also belong to this category.

Also, a person may be permitted to attend a course of lectures without being a regular or special or casual student and pay the fees as required under the rules.

3.3. The following table indicates the number of students on the rolls of the Indian School of International Studies during the last five years:—

Year	Regular Students	Special Students	Casual Students	Total
1963-64	70	..	5	75
1964-65	91	2	12	105
1965-66	76		9	85
1966-67	107	3	1	111
1967-68 . .	131	2	1	134

3.4. The Committee desired to know the intake capacity for enrolment of Ph. D. students in the various departments of the School. In a written note furnished to the Committee it has been stated—

"The School has never fixed any definite intake capacity for enrolment of Ph.D. students. It is believed that the fixing of any such quota is likely to be arbitrary and harmful.

Our object is to take in *all* the best qualified candidates available among the applicants each year, for all departments, and according to the preferences given by the applicants themselves. No one's application is rejected merely on the ground of some arbitrary quota fixed in advance for each department or for the School as a whole. Merit is the decisive consideration.

But, subject to the over-riding consideration of merit, certain subsidiary factors are usually kept in mind by the Selec-

tion Committees (which include the Heads of Departments concerned and the Director).

The following are these factors:

(a) The number of senior teachers available in the Department concerned at the time of admission or in the foreseable future, for supervision of the candidates.

(b) The total existing student-strength of respective departments.

(c) The fact of a scholarsip being available to those applicants who are qualified and categorically say that they cannot join unless they are given an appropriate scholarship.

(d) The desire to admit students from all states of the Indian Union.

(e) The desire to admit students to all departments, given some priority to newer departments and programmes.

The final decision is the result of a judicious application of all these factors, with merit being the most decisive of all."

3.5. The Committee desired to know the minimum conditions laid down for admission to the School. The Committee have been informed that normally only those candidates are admitted to the various departments of the School who have obtained a first-class Master's degree from a recognised Indian University in any one of the subjects mentioned in para 3.1. above.

3.6. Candidates with a lower-class Master's degree may also be admitted if they possess teaching or research experience.

3.7. Applicants with a Master's degree in Geography should have studied Economics, Politics, or History for their B.A. degree.

3.8. Students from foreign universities are admitted to the School if they possess a qualification equivalent to a Master's degree of an Indian university. They are required to submit complete details of the courses undergone by them (such as the duration of those courses, subjects studies, syllabus, etc.) to enable the School to establish the equivalence of the foreign degree to the Indian degree.

3.9. According to the statements (Appendix IV) furnished for each of the last five years, 11 students in 1963-64, 19 students in 1964-65, 12 students in 1965-66, 10 students in 1966-67 and 12 in 1967-68 have

been admitted to the School who possessed II/III division degree with no experience in teaching/research. The following table indicates the number of students who applied for admission and were actually admitted to the School during the last five academic years:

Year	No. of applications received	No. of students admitted	II Division without any experience in teaching/ research.
1963-64	79	27	11
1964-65	125	25	19 1 (III Dn.)
1965-66	107	23	12
1966-67	98	28	10
1967-68	114	27	12

3.10. Asked to state the reasons for not adhering to the rules in most cases, the Director of the School has stated during the course of evidence as under:

> ".....It is our experience in the course of the interview we hold for admission that quite often these students who have got second division are much better than the first class graduates.....first class does not necessarily indicate that the student has a well-rounded development and intellectual maturity.....we have found that for pursuing doctorate research a certain aptitude for research is necessary, and not merely the ability to pass an examination, and this very often influences our judgment in the Admissions Committee. We find that where a person has written something, and written it very well and he can explain a particular problem, it shows a certain intellectual maturity. We feel that this person is much more likely to do a successful Ph. D. degree than a person who has obtained a first class by passing an examination. This is a judgment which often influences the teachers who sit with me in selecting students."

3.11. While admitting that the rules and procedure governing admissions to the School need rationalisation, the representative of the Ministry of Education stated as under:—

> "As a result of our discussions here, it seems to me that the rules and procedures followed are such that there is a gap between the rules and practice. They evidently take an examination and take a *large* number of second division with experience and all that. So, I admit that there is need for rationalisation in framing these rules and implementing them and the School will do so."

3.12. The reason advanced for not fixing an in-take capacity for enrolment of Ph.D. students in the School on the ground that "the fixing of any such quota is likely to be arbitrary and harmful" is not convincing. The Ministry have stated that the object of the School is "to take in all the best qualified candidates available among the applicants each year for all departments and according to preferences given by the applicants themselves." This appears impracticable to the Committee in the sense that without fixing any in-take capacity the School will not know what would be the requirements by way of teachers and facilities to be extended to the students, like accommodation etc.

3.13. The Committee would like to point out that according to their own admission the School had been admitting students who did not possess the minimum prescribed qualifications and experience needed, every year. If the School propose to continue to do so, there is likelihood of the standards going down. The Committee would urge the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission to examine this aspect as in the opinion of the Committee it is desirable that a specific intake capacity for enrolment of Ph.D. students should be fixed.

3.14. The Committee are not happy that the conditions for admission to the School as required under the rules are not being observed strictly as in the course of the last few years a high percentage of students admitted did not possess the requisite minimum qualifications. The Committee are of the opinion that if there is such a dearth of candidates with requisite qualifications for enrolment as Ph.D. students, it is better to change the rules than relax it frequently. The Committee hope, therefore, that early steps would be taken by the Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission to get the rules governing admission to the School suitably amended.

(II) Foreign Students

3.15. The Committee have been informed that since its inception the School had 17 foreign nationals as regular students preparing for the doctorate. There were 48 casual students who came for short periods and 3 special students who worked for the degree of foreign universities. A statement showing the total number of foreign students country-wise who have studied in the School during each of the year since its inception is given at Appendix V.

3.16. It has further been stated that out of 17 regular students, 3 have so far got the doctorate from the School, 6 are still on the rolls of the School and 8 have left the School without completing their studies.

3.17. The Committee desired to know the reasons why many students went back to their countries without completing their studies. The Director of the School has stated during evidence as under:

> "There are several reasons. The grant they might have obtained to visit this country might be a very short one. They usually study the subjects in their own country, come here for a short period, then go back and submit their thesis to their respective universities. The period of their stay here is determined by their financial resources and the extent of research facilities. We do not give any stipends to the foreign students. Perhaps they get stipends from their respective universities. We do not spend any money on them."

3.18. The Committee desired to know what was the method of admission of foreign students to the School. The Committee were informed in evidence that some students came through the Ministry of Education, through the Government of India scholarship and in those cases the School notified the Government when the students left. But in many of the cases the students had come directly to the School. It has further been stated that, "It is very seldom that any of the students who came under Education Ministry scholarship leaves in the middle of the course except that it may be for illness or something completely unforeseen." Those who had left were largely students who came to the School directly sent by foreign universities.

3.19. It has further been stated that out of the eight regular students who have left the School without completing their studies, 3 joined through Ministry of Education which was duly informed when the students left the School. As regards those students who had

joined the School directly, there was no way of controlling them or enforcing the discipline when they wanted to go back. In regard to admission of regular Ph.D. students whether Indians/foreigners the selection procedure is identical except that sometimes the personal interview is dispensed with, which is always taken in the case of Indian students.

3.20. The Committee note that only three foreign students (two from Nepal and one from Canada) have been awarded Ph.D. degrees so far since the establishment of the School in 1955. Further, out of 17 foreign nationals admitted as regular students for studying for the award of Ph.D. degree of the School, 8 have left without completing their studies. Since the foreign students who come through the Government of India scholarships are rarely expected to leave the School without completing their studies, it appears that most of the students who left the School without completing their studies were those who came to the School directly. The Committee feel, therefore, that there should be ways and means of extending the control of the School over them and for enforcing discipline as in the case of other students. It is also desirable that a close scrutiny with regard to admission of such students is kept.

B. Courses of Study

3.21. The Committee have been informed that the School has at present the following 10 Departments:

1. International Politics and Organisation (includes Political Geography)
2. International Law
3. International Economics
4. Commonwealth Studies (includes Commonwealth Africa)
5. East Asian Studies
6. South Asian Studies
7. South-East Asian Studies
8. West Asian Studies
9. Central Asian Studies
10. American Studies (includes Latin American Studies).

3.22. The School has also provision for Soviet Studies. The Academic Council and Executive Committee of the School have approved

the establishment of a Department of Soviet Studies. The request for approval of this proposal is presently pending with the University Grants Commission. There is also provision for European Studies at the School.

3.23. A brief description of the scope of instruction at the School in various departments leading to research in area studies has been given at *Appendix VI.*

3.24. The University Grants Commission had appointed a committee to examine the development schemes of the Indian School of International Studies for the Third Five Year Plan. The Committee consisted of the following:

(1) Shri Badr-ud-Din Tyabji, *Chairman*
Vice-Chancellor,
Aligarh Muslim University.

(2) Professor V. K. N. Menon,
Director,
Indian Institute of Public Administration,
New Delhi

(3) Dr. C. J. Chacko,
Secretary-General,
Indian Society of International Law.
New Delhi.

(4) Dr. S. Gopal,
Historical Division,
Ministry of External Affairs,
New Delhi.

(5) Dr. P. C. Chakravarti,
Professor of International Relations,
Jadavpur University.

(6) Dr. P. J. Phillip,
University Grants Commission.

(7) Dr. S. Bhattacharya,
University Grants Commission.

3.25. This committee visited the Indian School of International Studies on 30th April, 1963 and had a general discussion in which,

besides the members of the committee, the following representatives of the School participated:

(1) Dr. H. N. Kunzru:	Chairman of the Governing Body of the School.
(2) Dr. A. Appadorai:	Director of the School.
(3) Dr. Tara Chand:	Honorary Professor of South Asian History and Institutions. History and Institutions.

3.26. This committee had detailed discussion with regard to the courses of studies conducted by the different departments and subjects of teaching and research proposed to be taken up by the School from the point of view of ten year development programme, it being undertaken that the recommendations of the Committee in this regard would be implemented in stages.

(i) Department of International Law

3.27. Keeping in view the working of the Departments of International Organisation and International Law, the Tyabji Committee had observed as under:

> "The importance of the study of International Law arises from its basic character. It bears a close and vital relation to the study of all regional political developments and interrelationships. It would, however, be advantageous to link it up with the study of International Organisation. The two subjects could be made the concern of a single department, as the fields covered by them overlap and there are many common problems to be considered. In this connection, the Committee desire to point out that it is important to ensure that duplication and overlapping of facilities and activities are avoided between the School, the Delhi University and the Indian Society of International Law in Delhi . . . The Department of International Organisation of stated above may be combined with the Department of International Law....."

3.28. The Committee desired to know what action had been taken on this recommendation. The Director of the School has stated in evidence:

> "....At present International Organisation is part of the Department of International Politics and Organisation. This

matter was considered by the Academic Council more than once. I had also obtained expert opinion both in the field of International Law and International Organisation. The Academic Council just decided that International Organisation is much more closely related to the study of International Politics and therefore we might keep International Organisation as at present in the department of International Politics and Organisation, but the students, be given an additional course of lectures on the law of International Organisation. . . The Academic Council reaffirmed that the *status quo* might continue but the students must have some special course of lectures on legal aspects of this study."

3.29. The Committee are unhappy to note that the recommendation of the Tyabji Committee for the merging of the Departments of International Law and International Organisation has not been implemented and instead the Department of International Organisation has been renamed as the Department of International Politics and Organisation. The Committee feel that there is duplication in the studies now undertaken by the two Departments. They therefore suggest that the question of amalgamating these two Departments into a single Department may be reconsidered.

(ii) Department of International Economics—Coordination with Delhi School of Economics

3.30. The Tyabji Committee had recommended that it would be desirable to coordinate the work of the department of International Economics with the programme of research and other activities of the Delhi School of Economics and similar other organisations in Delhi. In a written note the Committee have been informed:

"There has been not much institutional cooperation but the Visiting Professor of International Economics at the School is in close and constant touch with scholars at Delhi School of Economics and other institutions."

3.31. The Committee are constrained to note that no efforts have been made to coordinate the work of the department of International Economics with the programme of research and other activities of the Delhi School of Economics and similar other organisations in Delhi at the institutional level. They would urge that the School should take appropriate steps to forge internal institutional links with the Delhi School of Economics and similar other institutions.

(iii) European Studies

3.32. The Tyabji Committee had observed that "the organisation of studies in the School was deficient in regard to adequate importance being given to European Affairs. It was considered anomalous not to have a separate department for this purpose when there were departments for other regions. . . therefore recommend that such a department may be set up with one Reader."

3.33. In a written note furnished to the Estimates Committee, it has been stated that the University Grants Commission has been requested for creation of a separate department of European Studies. There is already a Visiting Professor of European Affairs in the School. A post of Research Assistant has also been sanctioned by the University Grants Commission, who is at work. A Lecturer against the post of Reader has also been appointed recently.

3.34. The representative of the University Grants Commission has stated during the course of evidence that the proposal to separate the European Studies Section from the Department of International Politics and Organisation is under the consideration of the Commission.

3.35. The Committee regret that although the Tyabji Committee recommended as early as 1963 that a separate Department of European Studies should be set up, the Ministry/University Grants Commission have not yet implemented the recommendation.

(iv) Soviet Studies

3.36. The Committee desired to know when the Department of Soviet Studies was started. The representative of the University Grants Commission has stated in evidence as under:

> "The Indian School of International Studies approached the Commission in July, 1962 for developing studies regarding Soviet Union. The Commission felt that the School could make a beginning without setting up a department, which could mean creation of professorship and some other staff. The Commission realised the importance of Soviet Studies and after examining the proposal in all its aspects by experts through a Visiting Committee in August, 1962 agreed to the creation of two posts, a Reader and a Lecturer and the School went ahead with the appointment of these teachers and the School developed some studies in this field. Later on, the proposal for setting up a Department of Soviet Studies was

examined by the Visiting Committee which has recommended it and the matter is now under the consideration of the Commission."

3.37. In a written note the Committee have been informed:

"The existing posts (Reader—1 and Lecturer—1) have been sanctioned for the Third Five Year Plan period and it is proposed to continue these posts during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. The Lecturer in the Department had been sent to the U.S.S.R. for further specialisation. He returned in April 1966 and we propose to start the department from the next academic session. Research and teaching activities of the Department are likely to expand during the Fourth Five Year Plan period. At present there is no separate department of Soviet Studies at the School."

3.38. The Committee are surprised to note that the Government/University Grants Commission instead of setting up a separate department of Soviet Studies in the School thought it proper to sanction two posts (one Reader and one Lecturer) for this purpose as early as in August, 1962, even though a separate department is yet to be created.

3.39. Considering the importance of Soviet Studies, the Committee trust that the Government/University Grants Commission will approve the proposal of setting up a separate department of Soviet Studies without any further delay.

(v) IMBALANCE IN APPROACH AND PRE-DOMINANCE OF WESTERN INFLUENCE

3.40. The Committee desired to know the number of examiners (country-wise) who have evaluated the theses of the students so far. The statistics furnished by the Ministry are reproduced below:

(1)	India	43
(2)	U.S.A.	27
(3)	U.K.	13
(4)	Australia	2
(5)	Italy	1
(6)	France	1
(7)	Hongkong ..	1
(8)	U.A.R.	2

(9) Japan	..	1
(10) Unknown	..	1

3.41. The Committee desired to know the reasons for not entrusting the evaluation of doctoral theses of students to the examiners from East European countries and the Soviet Union. The Director of the School has stated during evidence:

> "About Soviet Union, I am conscious all the while. But because of the linguistic barrier we are quite ignorant as to who are the Russian specialists in the various fields. For the last two years I have been worried about this problem and I have made a proposal to the Ministry of Education to help us to visit Russian Universities and get to know the Russian Specialists in our own fields.
>
> There is another difficulty *i.e.* the theses are written in English and it is not always certain that the scholars there know English. I am trying to find out to get to know our counterparts and include the scholars in our lists of examiners. It is a lacuna which we will rectify."

3.42. However, while admitting the imbalance in approach and predominance of Western influence in the working of the School, the representative of the Ministry has informed the Committee in evidence as under:

> " . . . the programme of studies and the academic work of the institution is, of course, the responsibility of the institution and its internal authorities. But looking at its performance over 12 years, we have the responsibility of doing it because large sums of money flow from the Government. We are aware of the fact that an imbalance has resulted from the fact that large sums of money were received from Foundations and they were necessarily spent in countries from where money came and the exchanges, therefore, were confined largely, if not wholly, to Western countries. I would also say that the ignorance which the Director has referred to in regard to the East European countries because of the linguistic barriers has not been so much in the field of natural sciences and technology. We have very good relations with the Soviet Union, with the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences, with the learned organisations in East European countries in the field of Science and Technology. We have received very valuable aid in Engineering institutions, in scientific research . . . Also

the International Social Science Unions and UNESCO specially—because the U.S.S.R. is a member of the World Organisation—have published bibliographies and lists of institutions which are active in the fields of international relations. So there is no reason for not being aware of what goes on in a very great country of the world like the U.S.S.R. which in science, social science and so on is as advanced as any country in the world. But it just has happened that this institution has not yet utilised the facilities. For instance, the cultural agreement we have with the U.S.S.R. is the largest between any two countries in the world in our times. We have several exchanges under this agreement and there is a spirit of reciprocity in this. But somehow scholars from this institution have largely gone to the West . . . we hope in the years to come more people will go to U.S.S.R., to Poland which has a very fine institute of international studies, to Czechoslovakia where these things have been established for a long time, and France particularly where more emphasis is needed."

3.43. The Committee are very much surprised to note that the School is "quite ignorant as to who are the Russian specialists in the various fields" on the various subjects studied in the School, because of the linguistic barrier. The Committee are not at all convinced that this could be the reason for the ignorance pleaded by the School authorities. On the other hand they are inclined to agree with the representative of the Ministry of Education that the country has very good contacts with the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and with learned organisations in the East European countries in the field of science and technology. It appears to the Committee that no concerted efforts seem to have been made by the School authorities to locate the Russian specialists in the various fields as this could have easily been done with the help of the published bibliographies and lists of institutions.

3.44. Further, the Committee are inclined to agree with the representative of the Ministry of Education that "an imbalance has resulted from the fact that large sums of money were received from foundations and they are necessarily spent in countries from where money came and the exchanges, therefore, were confined largely if not wholly to Western countries." The Committee trust that since this aspect has been well realised by the Ministry of Education, they will exercise their responsibilities in future with a careful watch and supervision not only in regard to financial aspects but also with regard to other activities for which such deemed institutions are intended. It is desirable that the imbalance that exists in the approach

and functioning of the Indian School of International Studies is corrected at the earliest possible opportunity.

(vi) FIELD WORK

3.45. The Committee have been informed that study and research at the School is not limited to the study of books and documents. The School also facilitates (subject to the availability of funds and foreign exchange) field work by students in India and abroad, if the nature of the project or non-availability of adequate source materials necessitates on-the-spot study and investigation. The countries/areas to be visited by the scholars and the period of the field trip are determined *ad hoc* according to the requirement of each case.

3.46. The number of students who were sent on field work by the School during the last five years and the countries they visited are given below:

Year	No. of students	Countries visited
1962-63	9	West Germany, Ceylon, U. S. A., Hong Kong, U. K., Tokyo (Japan), Signapore Kuala Lumpur (Malaysia), Bangkok Rangoon.
1963-64	4	U. S. A., U. K., Saudi Arabia, Lebanon, Indonesia.
1964-65	7	U. S A., U. K., Malaysia, Switzerland U. S. S. R., Australia, the Philippines Singapore, Thailand, South Vietnam.
1965-66	6	U. S, A., U. K., France Switzerland, West Germany, Austria, Japan.
1966-67	4	U. K., Japan, the Philippines, Geneva, Singapore, Malaysia.

3.47. The Committee have been informed that in some cases, the expenditure on field work was met out of the Ford Foundation grant and in the other the UGC/Ministry of Education (Maintenance grant) funds were utilized. No foreign exchange was involved in respect of the Ford Foundation funds.

3.48. The Committee desired to know as to who should meet the expenditure in future after the tapering off of the foreign grants. In a written note furnished to the Committee, it has been stated

that: "Since the foreign foundation grants having been exhausted, the School will hereafter have to depend on the funds of the Ministry of Education."

3.49. The Committee desired to know the number of cases where students after undertaking the field work at Government expenses left the School without completing their studies and the action taken against them. In a written note the Committee have been informed:

> "So far 18 students have left the School without completing their work. We have reasons to believe that some of the students who have left the School would complete their thesis some time and submit them to the School. There is provision in our rules whereunder a student whose name has been removed from the rolls, but who has since made progress in his research work, can re-register himself for the Ph. D. course."

3.50. During the course of evidence, the Director of the School has stated: "This is a problem which has bothered me and my colleagues for a long time. At the time of sending the student, I take a bond that he would fulfil the terms of the bond and complete the thesis. Some of them have not done so.... I have brought this point before the Executive Committee and they feel that as a university institution we should not prosecute people but use other means and that I have done. I have written to the Vice-Chancellors, the Heads of Departments, asking them to reduce the workload where necessary, to give them help if they have financial problem, to help them somehow. I have used every other method short of legal action."

3.51. The Committee are unhappy to note that so far 18 students have left the School without completing their work. Since the School has to spend large sums of money on the students in order to enable them to complete their work either in India or abroad, it is imperative that a thorough investigation is made into this aspect in order to find out the reasons why the students leave the School without completing their work. Thereafter, the School may take corrective measures in order to curb this tendency.

(vii) RESEARCH WORK—MATERIAL IN INDIAN LANGUAGES

3.52. The Committee have been informed that: "as soon as a student completes his first year course, he, in consultation with the Head of the Department, decides upon the subject of his doctoral research. In taking decision factors like the availability of research material, of field work required etc., are given due consideration. It is also verified whether or not research has already been undertaken on the topic to be selected by the student. Moreover, there is provision in

By-law for Ph.D. degree to modify a subject after it has been registered."

3.53. The Tyabji Committee which examined the development schemes of the Indian School of International Studies for the Third Five Year Plan had observed that it would be desirable for the School to take up study of foreign affairs on the basis of source material in Sanskrit, Arabian, Russian and other languages which have deep roots in the soil of India and the neighbouring countries.

3.54. The Committee desired to know how far source material available in Indian languages is utilised by the School. In a written note furnished to the Committee, the Ministry has stated as under:

> "The School has been acquiring source materials in Sanskrit and other Indian languages as and when required by the teachers and students. The staff and teachers also utilise the library resources outside Delhi."

3:55. In the course of evidence, the Director of the School has stated: "We do have literature in Sanskrit and a good deal in Hindi and other Indian languages, Russian, German, French & many other languages."

3.56. He has further stated that those who speak and give lectures give illustrations from the ancient Indian History. civilization & literature, but they do not have any course as such. The Committee desired to know whether it would not be desirable to initiate in the School a deep study of the ancient Indian History and civilization backed up by the classics available in Sanskrit, etc. The representative of the Ministry has stated: "In the Universities of Europe, the modern civilization is linked up closely with the ancient civilization through the study of the classics.....The civilization of Greece & Rome is studied as part of the European heritage and related to conditions of modern times. Our humanities are not at all studied in this way.....There is no money for improvement of humanities... but in this, in a limited way, this School can help in promoting research projects and programmes related to the Indian civilization and culture."

3.57. It appears to the Committee that the existing collection of important source books and material in Sanskrit or in other important Indian languages is negligible. The Committee consider it unsatisfactory that the School acquires some source books in Sanskrit, etc. as and when required by the teachers and students. In their view, it is necessary to promote regular research projects and programmes relating to Indian civilization and culture and for this it

is necessary to build up collection of source books in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali, etc. Moreover, even with regard to modern times a lot of source material can certainly be obtained by the School in other important Indian languages so that gaps in the studies undertaken by the School on various subjects may be plugged. The Committee hope that the Ministry/University Grants Commission will take necessary steps in the matter early.

C. Inspection/Evaluation

3·58. As already stated earlier, the Reviewing Committee of the U.G.C. appointed in 1964 recommended the insertion of a provision in the Rules and Regulations of the School to the effect that the Central Government shall have the right to cause an inspection to be made of the Indian School of International Studies, its buildings, laboratories, its examinations, teaching and other work conducted or done by the School and to cause an inquiry to be made, if considered necessary, by the Central Government in respect of any matter connected with the School. The Committee have been informed that the Board of Governors have accepted the recommendation and it will be adopted by the Society of the School at its next meeting. The Committee desired to know whether Section 13 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956, did not provide that for the purpose of ascertaining the financial needs of a university or its standards of teachings, examination and research, the Commission may, after consultation with the university, cause inspection of any department or departments thereof to be made in such a manner as may be prescribed. The representative of the University Grants Commission has informed the Committee in evidence that in the case of the deemed universities, the U.G.C. are constantly in touch with the developments; they obtain reports from the various departments particularly with reference to the developmental schemes which have been approved by the Commission and these reports are studied carefully and clarifications are sought and recommendations are made if it is found that certain suggestions have not been implemented. In the case of the School of International Studies, the five yearly Reviewing Committee will be going into all these matters. The Committee desired to know whether apart from the quinquennial review, the U.G.C. took up any other inspection. The representative of the U.G.C. has stated: "Sometimes the officers visit the institutions, sometimes the teachers from these institutions come to the Commission and the matters were discussed and the Commission also deceived quarterly reports." When asked whether the present system was sufficiently satisfactory for keeping a watch on the activities of these institutions, the representative of the U.G.C. has admitted: "There is great scope for improvement of standards in all these institutions."

3.59. The Committee do not feel satisfied with the present system of inspection and supervision over the financial and other affairs of the School. The first Reviewing Committee was appointed in 1964 and the next Reviewing Committee will be due only in 1969. The Committee further note that some recommendations made by the Reviewing Committee appointed in 1964 are yet to be implemented. In these circumstances the Committee consider that there is a need for a continuous supervision over the activities of the School and other deemed universities. They suggest, therefore, that a regular biennial inspection of the School should be conducted in addition to the review to be made by the Reviewing Committee of the U.G.C. every five years.

D. Scholarships/Fees

(i) Scholarships/Fellowships

3.60. The Committee have been informed that the scholarships/ fellowships are available to students in the Indian School of International Studies from the following:—

(i) Ministry of Education,

(ii) University Grants Commission,

(iii) State Governments, and

(iv) Other organisations (*e.g.* Ford-Foundations, Reserve Bank guardian

3.61. In conformity with the three year Ph. D. course, these fellowships are tenable for a period of 3 years. However, scholarships are awarded for one year at a time and are renewed thereafter on the basis of the students' progress.

3.62. The value of scholarships given by the various State Governments (Assam, Andhra Pradesh, Bihar, Jammu & Kashmir, Gujarat, Kerala, Madhya Pradesh, Madras, Maharashtra, Mysore, Nagaland, Orissa, Punjab and West Bengal) is Rs. 300/- per month except in the case of Rajasthan Government, the value of whose scholarship is Rs. 250|- per month and Uttar Pradesh Government, the value of which is Rs. 200|- per month. The Ministry of Education gives 20 scholarships of which 10 are of the value of* Rs. 200/- per month and 10 are of the value of Rs. 300/- per month.

3.63. The Committee have further been informed that the following factors are given consideration while awarding scholarships:

"1. Academic qualifications

2. Financial position of the candidate or that of his father/ dian

*At the time of factual verifications this Ministry of Education have stated that this has been raised to Rs. 250 per month.

3. Experience both in teaching and research

4. Performance in interview and test

5. Salary being drawn before joining the School, if any.

6. Needs of the Department for students."

3.64. The Committee desired to know whether the present state of award of scholarships/fellowships is adequate. In a written note the School authorities have stated:—

"The present number of 20 scholarships|fellowships of Rs. 200|- and Rs. 300/- per month to be awarded at any one time which was fixed by the University Grants Commission many years ago (these fellowships are now being financed by the Ministry of Education), is wholly inadequate: we have many times represented to the UGC and the Ministry of Education to that effect. Each year, the School can award only 6 to 7 fellowships). Even though, since then the State Governments have also instituted scholarships at the School, there is still an urgent need for more fellowships. The University Grants Commission has been requested to give to the School an additional 20 fellowships for the duration of the Fourth Plan period. Even this number has been fixed keeping in view the very limited funds available to the Commission.

We have also represented to the UGC/Ministry of Education that in view of the increased cost of living in Delhi since the amount of the scholarships of Rs. 200|- p.m. was fixed, the value of these scholarships should be raised to those of Junior Research Fellowships, which is Rs. 300/- p.m. plus a contingent grant of Rs. 1000 per annum for three years as well as an additional grant of Rs. 1000 for the entire tenure of a fellowship which is three years.

Except three State Governments, no other State Government has yet sanctioned contingent grants like those mentioned above in spite of our repeated representations to them. As a result of this, the State Government scholarship holders feel discriminated against. Reponse to our requests to these Governments is not encouraging.

The State Governments of Rajasthan whose scholarship is of Rs. 250·00 p.m. and of Uttar Pradesh whose scholarships (two) are of the value of Rs. 200 per month have also

been requested to raise the value of their scholarships to Rs. 300/- p.m.

The inordinate delay on the part of the State Governments to issue orders about the award of scholarships to candidates who are recommended by the School to them, puts the School in a very embarrassing situation as regards the disbursement of scholarships to students in time. Then, the delay on the part of the State Government to send the scholarship amount in time adds to the difficulties of the School. At any one time, large sums stand due from State Governments on account of scholarship amounts. If the State Governments can send to the School scholarship amounts in advance for one year, the position can be eased to some extent.

When students are sent abroad for their field work, they are paid their maintenance as well as the cost of their one way passage, the cost of the other passage is met by them. The School has requested the Ministry of Education to allow these students to continue to receive their scholarships when they are abroad, so that among other reasons, they are in a position to meet the cost of their one way passage out of the scholarship amount. The matter is still under the consideration of the Ministry. Most of our students who join the School after doing their M.A. do have some obligations towards their parents/families, and, therefore, stopping their scholarships when they are abroad, and, on the top of it, asking them to meet the cost of their one way passage, again puts the School to an embarrassing situation which has sponsored their visits.

State Government scholarships sometimes remain undisbursed because no suitable candidate is found for admission to the School from the State concerned."

3.65. The Committee are glad to note that the School authorities have approached the Government of India/University Grants Commission as well as the State Governments of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for raising the value of their fellowships/scholarships to Rs. 300 per month so as to enable the students to meet their expenses. The Committee hope the authorities concerned will take early decision in the matter.

3.66. The Committee are unhappy to note that the inordinate delay on the part of State Governments to issue orders about the

award of scholarships to candidates creates all round hardship. They would like the School authorities to take up this matter with the State Governments concerned, and if necessary, the good offices of the Ministry of Education may be utilised for this purpose, so that hardship is not caused to the students studying on State Government scholarships in the School.

3.67. The Committee have been informed in the course of evidence that there is a committee of the Academic Council of the School with regard to award of scholarships. That Committee consists of all the Heads of the Departments. Some of the scholars, who come from the States, were awarded scholarships by the State Governments on the recommendations of the School. The Committee desired to know whether the States had any say in the matter of selection of the candidates. The Director of the School has stated that there was only one State, West Bengal, which still insists that they would like to decide about the candidates for the purpose of awarding scholarship. The School is requested to submit a panel to the State of West Bengal and the State authorities make the final selection. The School had approached the West Bengal Government repeatedly to waive this condition as all other States left the selection to the School, but the West Bengal Government did not agree to the request.

3.68. In the opinion of the Committee it is desirable to leave the final selection of the candidates for scholarships given by the State Governments to the School authorities themselves. A via media may be devised which will eliminate any possible hitch in the selection of candidates for award of scholarships by State Governments.

(ii) REMISSION OF FEES FOR DELHI TEACHERS

3.69. In the prospectus of the School (Bulletin of Information, 1967-68) it has been stated that: "no tuition fee is payable by students working for the Ph.D. of the School if they also happen to be members of the teaching staff of the Indian School of International Studies, the Delhi Universitly and its affiliated colleges, the Jamia Millia, Okhla and the Higher Secondary Schools and the high schools recognised by the Central Board of Secondary Education, Delhi". The Committee desired to know whether this practice of exemption did not discriminate against students from the other universities and States. The Secretary, Ministry of Education has stated in evidence that these exemptions from payment of tuition fees started when the School was a constituent unit of the Delhi University and they have continued since then. He has admitted, however, that, "The present position is anomalous and this will be reconsidered and since

the Institute is now an all-India body, there is no reason why it should give exemptions only to local students."

3.70. The Committee are surprised that till this matter was raised by the Committee, the attention of the Ministry was not drawn to this anomalous position which has continued since 1961, when the School was declared a "deemed University". The Committee would desire that immediate steps be taken to remove the provision which discriminate between local students and students coming to the School from other universities and institutions.

E. Foreign languages

3.71. The Committee have been informed that considerable attention is paid to language training in the programme of the School. It has been the School's experience that first-rate research can rarely be accomplished in area studies without adequate linguistic equipment facilitating the use of primary source materials. The School, therefore, arranges instruction in several Asian and European languages.

3.72. In a written note furnished to the Committee the Ministry of Education has stated as under:—

> "At present the School has arrangements for teaching the following foreign languages:
>
> (1) Japanese
>
> (2) French
>
> (3) Sinhalese
>
> (4) Russian
>
> (5) Indonesian
>
> (6) Arabic
>
> (7) Chinese
>
> (8) Spanish

The School also proposes to arrange soon for teaching German at the School.

The teaching of foreign language at the School is related to the area of specialisation and research subjects on which the students of the School are working and the foreign language in which the

research material for the subject is available. As such, as and when there is a need for teaching other languages, the School makes necessary arrangements."

3.73. The Committee desired to know to what extent the facilities available at Delhi University/other institutions are being utilised by the School in this respect. The Ministry have informed that: "The facilities available at Delhi University/other institutions cannot normally be utilised by the School since the students at the School have to learn the language more intensively and have to acquire proficiency in the language in a shorter period than possible under the courses offered by other institutions. For reasons of distance also it is not possible for our students to go to the Delhi University. However, some of the foreign language teachers at the Delhi University, are part-time teachers at the School."

3.74. It has been stated that with effect from the current academic year (1967-68) the learning of a foreign language or Indian language is compulsory for all students of the School and a proposal to award a certificate has been accepted in principle by the Academic Council of the School, as the students learn languages from 1 to 2 years.

3.75. In the opinion of the Committee it would be more reasonable to ask a student to learn a specific language when he takes up subjects for which the learning of a particular language is essential.

3.76. While agreeing with the School that first-rate research can rarely be accomplished in area studies without adequate linguistic equipment, the Committee are doubtful if a course of lectures on languages covering one to two years would be sufficient to equip the students with sufficient knowledge to make use of original source materials. The Committee suggest that the U.G.C./Ministry may make an evaluation of the language training imparted by the School.

F. Indian Foreign Service Probationers

3.77. The Committee have been informed that since 1962, at the request of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs, the School has been giving special training to the Indian Foreign Service Probationers in international affairs and area studies. These probationers spend 4 months at the School every year and undergo a special programme of lectures and seminars; some of them also learn a foreign language.

3.78. The programme of work for the probationers is designed to enable them to acquire an adequate perspective of developments in the contemporary world, so that when they take up their work in a Mission abroad, or in a territorial branch at the External Affairs Ministry, they are able to interpret properly the developments in particular areas. The programme consists of lectures, seminars, and individual study. An effort is made to see that the probationers are able to read the essential literature, think for themselves, and discuss problems with specialists. To help them express themselves, attempts are made to ensure that every probationer takes an active part in the seminar discussions and writes essays and book reviews in the course of the training programme.

3.79. In 1963-64 the School also organized (at the request of the Indian Ministry of External Affairs) a special 8-month course on International Relations for the Foreign Service Officers of the Government of Kuwait.

3.80. The number of probationers whom the School gave training during the last five years is given below:

1962 .	10
1963 .	15
1964 .	16
1965 .	19
1966 .	21

3.81. The Committee desired to know whether there is any written agreement or arrangement for this special training and, if so, who bears the expenditure. In a written note furnished by the Ministry, it has been stated that:

> "There is no formal agreement between the Ministry of External Affairs and the School regarding the training of the Indian Foreign Service Probationers by the School. This was agreed to by the School after personal discussions and some exchange of correspondence.
>
> The fact that we have undertaken the training of the probationers is well known to the University Grants Commission who has approved expenditure incurred on the training of the I.F.S. Probationers.

No separate record of the expenditure incurred for the special training of Indian Foreign Service Probationers in International affairs at the School is maintained, and the additional expenditure incurred in the normal course on such items as stationery and printing, Contingencies, Local Conveyance, Charges to Lecturers, Prizes for written work and book reviews are all met from the Maintenance Grant of the School or Endowments, for the reason that our grants are fixed taking into account the incidence of these and allied expenses. The Maintenance Grant of the School was received from the University Grants Commission till the close of 1965-66 accounts and from 1966-67 onwards, the Education Ministry of the Government of India is financing it. The expenditure on the Pay and Allowances of the teaching and administrative staff and the incidental expenses listed above as also Library facilities provided to I.F.S. Probationers are charged directly to the maintenance/development grants."

3.82. Regarding the syllabus drawn up for the Indian Foreign Service Probationers during 1967-68, the Director of the School has stated in evidence:

"..... there will be one hundred and fifty lectures and fifteen seminars. We have listed the subjects and the speakers. We do arrange some lectures on Political Geography. Then we go on to the theory of international relations, international law, international organisation, diplomacy, international economics, etc. Then there are also series of lectures on India's foreign policy and India's foreign relations. There are also lectures on India's defence policy and organisation, India's economic development and international economic relations and then area lectures on Pakistan, China, Japan, South-east Asia, Ceylon, etc. covering the entire world."

3.83. The Committee feel that the training of IFS Probationers is not the legitimate function of a "deemed" university. The I.F.S. Probationers are required to implement Government policies in the course of their service career. The Committee would, therefore, suggest that this aspect may be looked into by the Ministry of Education before deciding whether the training course should be continued in the School. In any case, the Committee feel that arrangements for giving a special training to the IFS Probationers on the basis of personal discussion with the Ministry of External Affairs

are open to objection. Should the Ministry consider it necessary to continue the training programme in the School, the Committee feel that it is desirable that the whole thing is put on a formal footing with the explicit concurrence of the Ministry of Education/External Affairs/Finance and the Universitry Grants Commission.

G. Examinations

3.84. The Committee have been informed that the students devote themselves during the first year to a general study of international affairs and research methods and an intensive course on the background history of a selected field. At the end of the year, examinations are held in those subjects and those students who qualify themselves thus are registered for the Ph. D. degree of the School.

3.85. The number of students who appeared and passed the first year examination during the last five years is given below:

Serial No.	Year	No. of students appeared in the examination	No. of students passed the examination
1	1962	7	7
2	1963	14	13
3	1964	15	15
4	1965	19	18
5	1966	19	19

3.86. The names of two students, one in 1963 and another in 1965, who could not pass the examination, were removed from the rolls of the School.

3.87. The Committee desired to know whether some students are given exemption from passing the first year course which is compulsory for all and if so how many students were granted such exemption during the last three academic years. In a written note furnished to the Committee it has been stated:

> "The School used to give such exemptions in previous years, but ever since the present examination procedure came into force with effect from the academic year 1966-67, no

such exemptions are permissible. During the last three years (excepting 1966-67) two persons were exempted from passing the first year course."

3.88. Regarding the present system of evaluating the thesis submitted by the students for the Ph.D degree and the rules for selection of external examiners, the Committee have been informed:

"When a student has submitted four copies of his thesis—three for the examiners and one as office copy—these are sent to three examiners (none of whom is on the staff of the School), appointed by the Executive Committee on the recommendation of the Board of Research Studies and the Academic Council. The examiners are appointed without any distinction of race or nationality from all over the world having regard only to the high international reputation of the scholar. As soon as three unanimous reports are received, a *viva voce* test is conducted before a final decision is taken on the thesis. This test is held by a Board consisting of not more than three examiners, namely, (i) Supervisor and (ii) one or two examiners who are available in India. If no examiner is available, the Director appoints one or two experts in addition to the Supervisor. A thesis is considered fit for the award of the degree of Doctor of Philosophy if it is a piece of research work characterized either by the discovery of new facts or by a fresh interpretation of facts or theories. In either case, it should evince the candidate's capacity for critical examination and judgement, and should also be satisfactory so far as its literary presentation is concerned. The reports of the examiners and the opinions of the *viva voce* Board are placed before the Board of Research Studies coopting the Head of the Department concerned and the Supervisor of the candidate, if they are not otherwise members of the Board. The Board, after considering the reports of the examiners, makes recommendations to the Academic Council which finally declares the results.

We should like to explain that the appointment of examiners by Universities is made on the recommendation of the senior teachers concerned on the basis of (a) either direct personal acquaintance of the teachers with the examiners concerned (their academic standing and reputation) or (b) by study of the writings of the would-be examiners."

3.89. The Committee have been informed that: "The Academic Council of the School has recently decided that the Board of Research Studies may, at its discretion, permit the students of the School to write thesis in any language other than English provided it can find a competent supervisor and examiner for examining the thesis in the language of the thesis". The Committee desired to know whether in the light of this decision the by-laws for submitting thesis for Ph. D. degrees had been suitably amended and whether any research student had been permitted to prepare the doctoral thesis in a language other than English during the academic year 1966-67. The Committee have been informed in a written note that: "The by-law for the Ph.D degree incorporating the decision of the Academic Council has been suitably amended. Rule No. 23 of the by-law for Ph.D is 'English shall be the medium of instruction, examination, and research at the School. The Board of Research Studies may, however, at its discretion, permit a student of the School to write the thesis in any language other than English provided it can find a competent supervisor and examiner for examining the thesis in the language of the thesis.' ". The Committee have further been informed that no request has been received by the School so far from any student for preparing his thesis in a language other than English during the academic year 1966-67.

3.90. The Committee further desired to know what action was taken in the case of a student who continued his studies in the School for a period of 3 years on Government scholarship and did not submit any thesis at all. The Committee have been informed that. "We take all appropriate steps to urge the student to complete and submit the thesis or alternatively ask him to pay back to the School the amount of the scholarship and the field grant paid to him in accordance with the bond signed by him. Even though it is unfortunate that some students do not submit their thesis at all, their study and research at the School would still be of considerable value, especially if they joined the academic profession. Knowledge once acquired whether the thesis is completed or not is always an asset."

3.91. The Committee are glad to note that the Academic Council of the School has recently decided that the Board of Research Studies may, at its discretion, permit the students of the School to write thesis in any language other than English provided it can find competent supervisor and examiner for examining the thesis in the language of the thesis and that the by-law for Ph.D. degree has been suitably amended. Even though no request is stated to have been received by the School so far for submitting the doctoral thesis in a language other than English, the Committee suggest that the School

should have even now a panel of competent supervisors and examiners for examining the thesis in some of the important languages of India so that if and when a student submits his thesis in a language other than English, there would be no difficulty.

3.92. The Committee are unhappy to note that some students after availing of the Government scholarship to study in the School for the full period do not submit their thesis at all. The Committee are unable to accept that these are not cases of national waste. Such cases also point to the need for greater caution in selection of candidates at the time of admission so that Government money is not wasted.

H. Undergraduate Courses in Universities

3.93. The Committee desired to know whether the Ministry of Education/U.G.C. was considering any proposal to start some undergraduate courses at various universities in international relations, etc. with a view to feed this School. The representative of the Ministry has stated in evidence that: "It will be very useful to strengthen these studies at the base. What we need is some courses in philosophy, politics and economics together as in Oxford so that they have a smattering of everything and specialising in some of the things in a particular area. It becomes a good base for the study of international relations, because unless people have some knowledge today of economics and politics and a philosophical background, there is no base for international relations."

3.94. The Committee feel that early steps should be taken by the Ministry of Education/U.G.C. in this direction so that there is a good base created for the study of international relations in this country.

CHAPTER IV

TEACHING, RESEARCH AND ADMINISTRATIVE STAFF

A. Assessment of staff strength

4.1. The Committee have been informed that the sanctioned and actual strength of Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Research Fellows, etc. as on the 1st December, 1967 is as follows:—

S. No.	Name of the post	No. of Post Sanctioned	No. of Post filled up	No. of Post vacant
1.	Professor	8	6	2
2.	Visiting Professor/ Visiting Readers	4	2	2
3.	Readers	14	10	4
4.	Lecturers	11	8	3
5.	Research Assistants	14	9	5
6.	Language Instructors	4	2	2
7.	Research Fellows	15	12	3
		70	49	21

4.2. The Committee have further been informed that the total strength of administrative staff (including class IV) is 48.

4.3. The Committee desired to know the steps taken by the authorities of the School to fill up the vacancies. In a written note furnished by the Ministry, it has been stated as under:—

> "Out of the two posts of Professors (International Relations and East Asian Studies), the post of Professor of International Relations has been lying vacant since December 1964. The post was advertised but the Selection Committee did not find any candidate suitable. The post has been readvertised and the last date for the receipt of applications was fixed as 31.12.1967.

The post of Professor of East Asian Studies is proposed to be advertised in 1968.

Out of the four posts of Readers lying vacant (Political Geography, European Studies, East Asian Studies, and South Asian Studies), a candidate has been offered the post of Reader in Political Geography. His acceptance is awaited. Against the post of Reader in European Studies, the Selection Committee has decided to appoint a Lecturer. The Lecturer is likely to join the School on 1st January, 1968. The post of Reader in South Asian Studies was advertised by the Selection Committee did not find any candidate suitable for the post. The post is being readvertised. The post of Reader in East Asian Studies (Chinese Studies) was advertised in April 1967. Since the response has not been good we requested the U.P.S.C. to recommend some suitable persons of Indian Nationality who may be available abroad. The U.P.S.C. has not been able to recommend any candidate. We propose to readvertise the post shortly.

Out of the three posts of Lecturers lying vacant (Japanese Studies, South East Asian Studies, and Nepalese Studies), the post of Lecturer in South East Asian Studies was advertised but the Selection Committee did not find any suitable person for the post. The post has since been readvertised. The post of Lecturer in Japanese Studies was advertised in response to which only one application was received. We propose to readvertise the post shortly. The post of Lecturer in Nepalese Studies has fallen vacant in May 1967. Originally we had a post of Research Fellow which was converted into Lecturership. We have again converted the post to Research Fellowship and we propose to make the appointment shortly by advertisement.

Out of the three vacant posts of Research Fellows, (all in East Asian Studies) one post fell vacant recently and we propose to advertise the same. For one post a candidate has been selected but he has yet to join the School. One post allocated to Korean Studies will be advertised next year.

Out of the five vacant posts of Research Assistants, two posts have already been filled up after 1st December, out of the other vacant posts as on date, two posts have already

been advertised. One post of Research Assistant in the Department of International Economics out of the Reserve Bank of India Grant has been kept vacant and will be filled up in due course.

The two posts of Language Instructors (Chinese and Japanse) have been advertised and the Selection Committee would meet shortly to make the selection.

The posts of Visiting Professors|Readers have been kept vacant for economy reasons and would be filled up next year."

4.4. The Committee have been informed that the minimum qualifications prescribed for the posts of Professor, Reader and Lecturer in the School are as indicated below:

Professor: 1. M.A. (1st Class or High Second Class).

2. Doctoral Degree or a published work of a Doctoral Standard.

3. 10 years experience in post-graduate teaching and|or research.

Reader: 1. M.A. (1st Class or High Second Class).

2. Doctoral Degree or a published work of Doctoral Standard.

3. Five years experience in post-graduate teaching and|or research.

Lecturer: 1. M.A. (1st Class or High Second Class).

4.5. The pay scales of different categories of teaching staff in the School which are in conformity with those laid down by the U.G.C. are as under:—

1. Senior Professors Rs. 1600—100—1800.

2. Professors Rs. 1100—50—1600.

3. Readers Rs. 700—50—1250.

4. Lecturers Rs. 400—40—800—50—950.

4.6. The Committee desired to know what the rules of promotion of Research Assistants, Lecturers, etc., to the posts of Readers and Professors were and whether the promotion were strictly on merit-*cum*-seniority basis. The Director of the School has stated in evidence, "In regard to all academic and teaching and research posts there is no provision for promotion. Every time there is a vacancy it is advertised and posts are filled by open competition. There is no promotion at all, except in regard to placement of Professors in the senior scale.....There are some rules laid down by the Central universities as to the basis on which Professors could be placed in the senior scale; in regard to this, we have adopted those Central University Rules. Otherwise, there is no promotion and in every case it is to advertised and the person has to appear before the Selection Committee. Regarding Professors other than the Director, recommendation is made by him to the Executive Committee which makes the appointment." The Committee has further been informed that, "The existing procedure of selection of candidates for interview is that the applications when received are processed in the office with reference to the advertisement is issued for the post. The applications are then forwarded to the Head of the Department concerned for recommending the names of the candidates to be called for interview. The Director of the School goes through the recommendations and finally decides as to who may be called for interview. The Head of the Department as well as the Director keep in view the requirements of the School while selecting the candidates for interview." The Committee desire to know whether there was any case where a teacher who specialised in one discipline was offered a post in another discipline or made Head of the Department. It has been stated in a written note that, "There was one case where a teacher who was Visiting Reader in the Department of International Politics and Organisation was selected by Selection Committee and appointed as Professor of South Asian Studies and Head of the Department of South Asian Studies at the School. Before his appointment as a Visiting Reader at the School the teacher concerned had wide university teaching and research experience on Indian History and as such he was found to be the best candidate by the Selection Committee."

4.7. The Committee pointed out that some cases had been brought to their notice where a teacher who specialised in one discipline was appointed in another discipline. As for example:—

(a) One Ph.D. on Nepal was appointed for Commonwealth Africa.

(b) One Ph.D. on U.N.O. appointed in Department of Commonwealth Studies.

(c) One who worked on Commonwealth Africa was appointed in the Department of South-East Asian Studies.

(d) One who worked on Congo Africa was appointed in the Department of Central Asian Studies.

4.8. In evidence the Director of the School has stated that in the case of (A), the post of Reader in Commonwealth Africa was advertised but they did not find anybody competent for the post. "The Selection Committee felt that he too was not competent for the post but that he might be appointed as a Special Fellow and trained for the post. After two years of training we sent him abroad to the London Institute of Commonwealth Studies; then he spent a year in Commonwealth Africa, wrote out a monograph and then he appeared before the Selection Committee again.

Then the Selection Committee felt that he had satisfied the terms and conditions of training and qualified for the post, and he was appointed to the post of Reader in Commonwealth Africa." The Committee has been further informed that when he appeared before the Selection Committee again, there were no other persons to be interviewed. He alone was interviewed because the object of the Selection Committee was to see whether he had satisfactorily completed the training for the post of Reader in Commonwealth Africa. The Committee desired to know the purpose of this selection, since it was only a fait accompli. The Director of the School has stated, "But it is not so always. This is something which every selection Committee knows. Unless he fulfils the terms and conditions he will not be selected." The Committee then desired to know if there had been a single case where the School had recruited a man for a lower post, sent him abroad for training and on return when he appeared before the Selection Committee for the higher post, he was not selected. The Director of the School has stated in reply, "There is no such case, but I will still submit that it is open to the Selection Committee not to select a person."

4.9. The Committee further desired to know from the representative of the University Grants Commission whether they considered this method of selection to be regular and what conclusion could the Committee draw from the cases pointed out by them. The re-

presentative has stated in reply, "The conclusion seems to be rather unfavourable." Asked to state whether the circumstances of a candidate getting an edge over others would not make the Committee feel that this type of recruitment or selection was not fair, the representative of the University Grants Commission has admitted, "It seems reasonable to accept that position."

4.10. As regards the case of candidate (B), it has been stated in evidence that the person was attached to the Department of Commonwealth Studies even though the person was not a regular student of the Department, attended the seminars in the Department and a Selection Committee considered that person to be the best person to fill the post. Though the person had not finished his thesis on United Nations, the person was engaged on it. The person (B) was appointed as a Research Fellow. Many others appeared before the Selection Committee with that person when the post was advertised.

411. As regards the candidates (C), it has been stated that by virtue of the fact he had made considerable progress on his work on SEATO, he had a great deal of proficiency in South-East Asian Studies and the Selection Committee found him to be the best candidate on the subject. So he was appointed a Research Fellow on South-East Asian Studies.

4.12. As regards the candidate (D) who was a Research Assistant, it was not considered that the post was a specialised one and the qualification prescribed for it being a mere M.A. degree. He was not expected to be a specialist in any particular field. He competed along with others.

4.13. The Committee desired to be furnished with complete details about these candidates. The Ministry in a written note furnished to the Committee has stated:—

"(A) The School advertised the posts of a Reader, a Lecturer and a Research Fellow in the Department of Commonwealth Studies. 'A' who had done his doctorate on Nepal was one of the applicants for the post of Lecturer in the Department of Commonwealth Studies. The Selection Committee for the appointment of a Reader, Lecturer and a Research Fellow was convened on 27th January, 1964. The Selection Committee did not find the five applicants who had applied for the post of Reader in Common-

wealth Studies qualified for the post. The Selection Committee decided that among candidates called for interview for the post of Lecturer and Research Fellow a suitable History might be selected as a Special Fellow for Commonwealth Africa (of the status of a lecturer) for being trained for the post of a Reader. The Special Fellow chosen was to be appointed Reader only if his work during the training period was satisfactory in the judgement of experts. After interviewing all the candidates who had come for interview for the post of Lecturer and Research Fellow, the Committee decided 'A' be appointed as a Special Fellow on Commonwealth Studies (Africa).

(B) At the time of Selection as Research Fellow in the Department of Commonwealth Studies by the Selection Committee 'B' was working on a subject concerning India and the United Nations. But she was actually attached to the Department of Commonwealth Studies because her supervisor was the Professor and Head of Department of Commonwealth Studies. She had also been attending seminars and special lectures of the Department of Commonwealth Studies and was found by the Selection Committee to be the best knowledgeable on the Commonwealth among the candidates interviewed.

(C) Even though 'C' was not a student of the Department of South-East Asian Studies, the subject on which he was working for a doctorate in the Department of Commonwealth Studies was "The attitude of some commonwealth countries towards the SEATO". 'C' was found by the Selection Committee to be very knowledgeable on South-east Asia and the best candidate for the post.

(D) The post of Research Assistant in Central Asian Studies to which 'D' was appointed is not considered to be a specialised post. For the post of Research Assistant the qualification expected is merely an M.A. degree, 'D' was found to be the best qualified candidate for the post by the Selection Committee."

4.14. The Committee desired to know how many out of the Teachers, Lecturers, Professors, Readers, Special Fellows, Research Fellows and Research Assistants employed in the School since its inception, had connections with the School before their appointment

and in what capacity. The Committee have been furnished with the following statement in this connection:—

Sl. No.		Appointment since inception	No. of persons who had connections with the School.	Capacity
1.	*Professors*:	10	6	Out of six, four were Readers at the School before their appointment as Professors. One was Honorary Professor at the School before his appointment as a full time Professor. One was a Visiting Reader at the School.
2.	*Readers*:	20	15	Nine were Lecturers at the School at the time of their appointment as Reader. Two were Special Fellows at the School before their appointment as Reader. Three has no connections with the School at the time of appointment but they were either students or Senior Research Fellows or Research Assistants. Few years before their appointment as Reader one was part-time teacher at the School.
3.	*Lecturers* :	25	14	Four were Research Assistants at the School. Six were students at the School. Three were Special Fellows at the School and one was Part-time Lecturer at the School.

Sl. No.	Appointment Since inception	No.of persons who had connections with the School	Capacity
4. *Special Fellows* :	13	8	Three were Teachers at the School, Four were students at the school. One had no connection at the time of appointment but had been a student of the School earlier.
5. *Research Fellows* :	16	15	One was temporary Lecturer at the School. One was Reseatch Assistant at the School. Thirteen were students at the School.
6. *Research Assistants* :	51	14	Fourteen were students of the School.

4.15. From the facts elicited regarding the method of recruitment of Lecturers, Professors etc. the Committee feel that the present method of selection of candidates is not as objective and fair as it could be. The method of selecting a candidate as a Special Fellow on the ground that there is no suitable candidate available for the higher post advertised, then giving him special training, if necesseary, by sending him abroad and then calling him before the Selection Committee for selection for the higher post is not a normal method of recruitment and benefits a person in an indirect manner. In the opinion of the Committee this procedure should be stopped immediately.

4.16. The Committee further find from the statistics furnished that even with regard to the appointment to the posts of Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Special Fellows, Research Fellows and Research Assistants a majority of the incumbents (varying from 27 per cent to 89 per cent) had connections with the School before their appointment to those posts in some capacity or the other. It would appear, therefore, that the method and manner of selection to higher posts leads in the majority of the cases to the selection from amongst

candidates already connected with the School even though it is sought to be made out that it is done by open competition by means of advertisement. This is open to criticism by the public which should be avoided. The Committee desire that the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission should examine thoroughly this aspect for remedial steps.

B. Special Fellows

4.17. The Committee have been informed that 13 Special Fellows have been appointed by the School since its inception. It has further been stated in evidence by the Director of the School that, "Special Fellows are appointed by the Executive Committee of the School on the recommendations of the Selection Committee and the fellowship varies from Rs. 400 to Rs. 1100—i.e., between the Lecturers and the Readers scale—and the exact amount of fellowship is determined in accordance with the qualification and experience of the selected candidates." At present there is only one Special Fellow working in the Department of International Politics and Organisation—European Studies. It has also been stated that all those who were appointed after the posts were advertised had the minimum prescribed qualification, except one case where the candidate did not have a high second class.

4.18. The Committee desired to know how many Special Fellows have been appointed by the School so far to the posts of Professor, Reader and Lecturer in the School after giving them the prescribed training. It has been stated in a written note that, "11 Special Fellows have been appointed by the School so far after giving them prescribed training to the posts of Professor, Reader and Lecturer. Since suitable persons were not available, for appointment as teachers, the best available persons (who had at least an M.A. second class degree) for the area of specialisation were appointed as Special Fellows and only after satisfactory completion of training they were appointed to the teaching posts. Two teachers who were originally appointed Special Fellows have left the School and have taken up appointment elsewhere.....Only 2 Special Fellows left during the period of Special Fellowship. None of them was sent abroad for training before they left the School. The Fellows are usually required to execute a bond soon after their appointments as Special Fellows." The Committee desired to know the expenditure incurred by the School on each Special Fellow sent abroad for prescribed training during the past five years (1-4-1962 to

31-3-1967). The following information has been furnished to the Committee in this connection:

Designation and Department of the Special Fellow	Amount spent in		Total	Name of the countries visited
	Foreign currency	Indian currency		
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
1. One Reader, Nepalese Studies Deptt. of South Asian Studies.	38,137·32	8,029·75	46,167·05	U.K.
2. One Lecturer West Asian Studies.	17,831·61	24,019·09	41,850·70	Morocco, Algeria, Tunisia Libya, the United Arab Republic, the Sudan, France and the United Kingdom.
3. One Reader & Head of Deptt., Deptt. of Inernational Politics and Organisation.	12,676·46	18,789·09	31,465·55	U.K., Poland, West Germany and USA.
4. One Special Fellow Commonwealth Africa.	29,975·16	20,253·17	50,226·33	U.K., U.A.R, Ethiopia, Kenya, Zambia, Rhodesia, Malawi, Tanzania, Uganda.
5. One Special Fellow European Studies.	27,283·52	4,196·07	31,479·59	France, Italy, U.K., Switzerland, Holland, Luxemburg and West Germany.
TOTAL .	1,25,902·07	75,287·15	2,01,189·22	

Note : It may please be noted that the above expenditure was incurred out of the Rockefeller Foundation Grant for staff Training received in dollars.

4.19. In the opinion of the Committee the category of Special Fellows appears to have been created only to benefit particular persons who on their failure to be selected for the posts of Lecturers, Readers, Professors etc., are appointed as Special Fellows, given training in India and/or abroad at the expense of the School and later on appointed to the higher posts. As already commented earlier, the Committee feel that this is not a normal method of appointing candidates on their merits. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission/Ministry of Education may consider whether in the present circumstances it would not be desirable to dispense with this category of posts in the School, especially in view of the fact that out of 13 persons appointed as Special Fellows in the School since its inception, 11 have been appointed to higher posts later on. ..

C. Teacher-Student Ratio

4.20. According to the statistics furnished to the Committee the sanctioned strength of Professors, Readers, Lecturers and Language Instructors in the School is 41 of which 13 are at present lying vacant. Taking into account the posts of Research Assistants and Research Fellows the total sanctioned strength comes to 70. As against this the total strength of students in the School is stated to be 140. The present teacher-student ratio has been stated to be 1:5 (28 teachers: 140 students).

4.21. The Committee desired to know whether a teacher-pupil ratio has been fixed for the School. They have been informed during evidence by the representative of the University Grants Commission that the University Grants Commission have not laid down any student-teacher ratio as such but Education Commission and various other bodies which have examined this question have suggested that the ratio should be at least 1:10. He has added that it again depends upon the course of study and subject concerned as also whether the course is at post-graduate level or research level. "But in the case of post-graduate institutions where research work is being done, it is rather difficult and it is not possible to lay down a strict ratio....we try to encourage personal contact between the teacher and students."

4.22. Asked to state whether the present teacher-student ratio (28 teacher to 140 students or 41 teachers if sanctioned strength is taken to 140 students) was not disproportionate in the School, the representative of University Grants Commission has stated in evidence:

> "We do not have a comparable institution in the country but we know that in institutions of this kind in other countries, similar staff is provided, and considering the fact

that the institution is dedicated to research supervision as well as research work on the part of the teachers, and taking consideration the requirements of the different subjects as recommended by various visiting committees this matter had been referred by the Commission, the Commission has approved the staff."

4.23. The Director of the School has also stated in evidence:

"We operate, unlike other universities, only at the doctoral and post-doctoral level and that is the reason why we cannot take too many students."

4.24. The Committee do not understand as to why it is not possible to lay down a teacher-pupil ratio for the School even after taking into consideration the special nature of the studies and teachings undertaken there. They apprehend that in the absence such a prescribed ratio, there is a possibility of raising the strength of teachers disproportionately. The sanctioned strength of the School at present for professors, Readers, Lecturers and Instructors is 41 and if the development proposals for the period ending 1970-71 are accepted, the total strength of teachers will become 58. The Committee do not think the intake of students is likely to register any increase. In the opinion of the Committee, the teacher-pupil ratio in the future may become even as disproportionate as 1:3. This aspect should therefore merit the careful consideration of the Ministry/ University Grants Commission.

D. Per Capita Expenditure on Students

4.25. The Commitee have been informed that the *per capita* expenditure per student of the School per annum works out to Rs. 9,113.14.

4.26. The Committee consider that the per capita expenditure on the students of the School is very much on the high side as compared to the expenditure incurred in some of the advanced technical institutions in the country. They suggest that steps may be taken to bring down this expenditure.

CHAPTER V

FINANCE

A. Sources of Income

5.1. The Committee have been informed that the following are the sources of the present income of the Indian School of International Studies:—

(*a*) Maintenance Grant	Government of India, Ministry of Education.
(*b*) Development Grant	University Grants Commission.
(*c*) Income of the School	Raised by Fees from Students and Miscellaneous Receipts (including Royalty).
(*d*) Scholarships.—(Other than those met from maintenance grant and Junior and Senior Research Fellowships directly paid by U.G.C.)	(*i*) Punjab Government. (*ii*) West Bengal Government (*iii*) Maharashtra Government (*iv*) Madras Government (*v*) Bihar Government (*vi*) Gujarat Government (*vii*) Andhra Pradesh Government (*viii*) Uttar Pradesh Government (*ix*) Rajasthan Government (*x*) Mysore Government (*xi*) Assam Government (*xii*) Orissa Government.
(*e*) Chair of International Finance :.— (which includes Professor, Research Assistant and Research Scholarship).	Reserve Bank of India
(*f*) Grant for Staff Training Programme	Rockefeller Foundation.
(*g*) Project for building Research Library in respect of Major Asian Areas.	Do.

(*h*) Additional Scholarships for Ph. D. at the School and field-work abroad.	Ford Foundation (General Grant)
(*i*) Chair of American History and Institutions.	Do.
(*j*) Chair of International Law . .	Do.
(*k*) Assistance for field-work of teachers in Ceylon.	Asia Foundation.
(*l*) Assistance for conducting Seminar of Diplomacy.	Carnegie Endowment.

5·2. The details of the grants received by the School from various sources during the last five years are as follows :—

I. Grants received from the University Grants Commission

		Rs.	Remarks
1.	1962-63	409031·81	
2.	1963-64	479082·96	
3.	1964-65	837663·48	
4.	1965-66	1364463·88	
5.	1966-67	758303·12	(*Note* : From 1966-67 onwards the Maintenance Grant of the School is paid by the Govt. of India, Ministry of Education)

II. Grants received from the Ministry of Education.

1.	1962-63	2800·00	For General Scholarship Scheme
2.	1963-64	1322·00	,, ,,
3.	1964-65	3350·00	,, Commonwealth and Scholarship Scheme
4.	1965-66	6250·00	,, ,, ,, ,, ,, and Pyarelal Lectures.
5.	1966-67	657847·75	Commonwealth Fellowship and Maintenance Grant hitherto paid by U.G.C.

III. Other sources of Income

(*a*) Foreign Grants (Converted in Rupees)

	Year	Asia Foundation	Rockefeller Foundation Staff Training Programme	Rockefeller Foundation Research Library in respect of major Asian Areas	Ford Foundation General Grant	Ford Foundation Transferred from I.I.E.	Total Foreign Grants	Remarks
1.	1962-63	—	2469·85	137750·00	—	—	140219·85	Besides the amount specified in these columns we received from the Ford Foundation, a sum of $193362·00 for transfer to the Institute of International Education, New York for paying the Visiting Professors during the period.
2.	1963-64	—	47072·78	176700·00	110199·90	—	333972·76	
3.	1964-65	—	62114·03	209475·00	—	—	271589·03	
4.	1965-66	—	25620·40	119937·50	—	12527·45	158085·35	
5.	1966-67	750·00	32493·27	170247·28 +19985·97 (Interest on call deposit)	5714·65	—	229191·17	

(b) Reserve Bank of India.

	Rs.
1962-63	25000·00
1963-64	21051·62
1964-65	22403·36
1965-66	17416·73
1966-67	—

(c) Sir Dorabji Tata Trust

	Rs.	Remarks
1965-66	2500·00	C.H. & I to pay Professor, J. D. B. Millor's Income Tax, C. H. & I. Department.

(d) Delhi University

1965-66	2000·00	For Himalayan Seminar.

(e) State Governments

	Year				
	1962—63	1963—64	1964—65	1965—66	1966—67
Bihar	7087·09	1200·00	1548·39	5303·22	8770·95
Bombay	4141·13	1964·52	—	—	—
West Bengal	1800·00	1429·03	—	—	1200.00
Rajasthan	—	10744·93	3986·09	2598·38	4891·80
Madras	1800·00	4432·26	4359·68	6979·90	7200·00
Punjab	3380·64	3716·13	2800·00	1083·50	3987·05
Tripura Administration	960·00	1864·00	1560·00	—	—
Maharashtra	—	—	13040·09	14455·50	16358·00
Andhra Pradesh	—	—	—	—	6296·00
Mysore	—	—	—	—	2854·85
Gujarat	—	—	—	—	3684·68
Uttar Pradesh	—	—	—	—	5103·15
Orissa	—	—	—	—	1500·00
Assam	—	—	—	—	2448·38

Statement receipts of during the last Five years

Year	Fees	Miscellaneous Receipts	Total
1962-63 .	10865·43	2582·55	13447·98
1963-64	15467·57	2600·83	18068·40
1964-65	18312·00	4144·80	22456·80
1965-66	17633·00	6248·52	23881·52
1966-67 . .	19335·52	11529·28	30864·80
TOTAL	81613·52	27105·98	108719·50

Statement showing the expenditure of Academic, Research Library, Special Fellows and Administrative/Ministerial staff during the last five years.

Year	Academic Staff	Research Staff	Library Staff	Special Fellows	Administrative/Ministerial Staff
1962-63	1,51,075·18	49,451·89	38,072·89	32,503·85	48,448·42
1963-64	1,80,333·19	51,022·00	55,251·96	59,978·74	72,278·88
1964-65	2,85,927·76	42,019·41	60,416·78	57,853·47	1,22,154·52
1965-66	4,14,838·41	45,261·40	78,767·21	34,864·85	1,44,697·30
1966-67	4,46,491·03	42,055·79	1,00,423·66	28,235·97	1,62,323·34

5.3. The Committee find from the reply given in Lok Sabha to Starred Question No. 1239 on the 19th July, 1967 that the School has received a total financial help of Rs. 24,97,478·51 from the American agencies during the period 1955 (when the School came into existence) and 1966. The total amount spent up to March, 1967 by the School out of the money received from the foreign foundations is Rs. 24,47,665·29. During the same period the total amount received by the School from the University Grants Commission and Ministry of Education came to Rs. 44,47,456.55.

5.4. The Committee desired to know the details as to how the financial assistance was obtained by the School from the foreign foundations, whether they were approached direct or through the University of Delhi/Ministry of Education, conditions laid down

with regard to the grants by the foundations, etc. In a written note furnished to the Committee it has been stated as under:—

"The Indian School of International Studies approached the following Foreign Foundations for financial assistance:

(i) Ford Foundation.

(ii) Rockefeller Foundation.

(iii) British Council.

(iv) Carnegie Endowment for International Peace.

(v) Asia Foundation.

The Ford Foundation and Rockefeller Foundation sanctioned various grants to the School from time to time to meet the requirements of development nature. The dates when the School approached these Foundations and when the grants were sanctioned by them are shown below:—

	Particulars of Grant	Date of our Proposal for Grant	Date of Sanctioning the Grant
I.	(1) Ford Foundation Grant for American History and Institutions . . .	3-3-1955	1-7-1955
	(2) Ford Foundation (International Law) Grant	15-10-1956	31-3-1958
	(3) Ford Foundation (General) Grant .	23-12-1958	25-6-1959
II.	(1) Rockefeller Grant No. I (for research material)	22-3-1957	21-6-1957
	(2) Rockefeller Grant No. II (for Staff Training)	22-4-1958	20-6-1958
	(3) Rockefeller Grant No. III (for research material)	6-6-1961	1-8-1962
III.	British Council Grant	8-8-1959	19-8-1959
IV.	Carnegie Endowment		2-2-1962
V.	Asia Foundation Grant	1-10-1966	14-1-1967

The School approached the Ford Foundation through the Delhi University for the following grants:

(i) Ford Foundation (General) Grant.

(ii) Ford Foundation (International Law) Grant.

(iii) Ford Foundation (American History & Institutions) grant.

As regards the grants from the Rockefeller Foundation, Grants I & II, the School approached the Foundation direct. The School obtained the permission of the Government of India in the case of Rockefeller Foundation Grant, III for research material.

II. At the time, the Government clearance was obtained for approaching the Rockefeller Foundation for grants III, the School brought to the notice of the Ministry of Education that it had earlier obtained two grants from the Rockefeller Foundation one for research material and the other for staff training programme.

As regard the grants from the British Council and Carnegie Endowment and Asia Foundation, the permission of the Government of India was obtained."

5.5. With regard to obtaining prior approval of Government of India for accepting financial assistance from foreign organisations it has been stated that:

> "A circular letter was issued to all the Universities in India on 5th November, 1955 that they should get the prior approval of the Government of India before accepting any financial assistance from foreign organisations. Subsequently similar letters were issued on 21st December, 1956, 19th February, 1959, 22nd December, 1961, 30th January, 1961 and 7th August, 1963. The Government had notified Universities that the clearance of the Government be obtained for approaching the foreign Foundations. Excepting in two cases cited above, the School either got the clearance of the Government or corresponded through Delhi University. However, in those two cases, the Government of India was informed of it while applying for clearance to approach to the Rockefeller Foundation for the third grant. After it received the status of "deemed University" in September, 1961, the School got the clearance of the Government of India for approaching Foreign Foundations."

5.6. As regards the conditions laid down by the foreign foundations it has been stated as under:—

> "The conditions laid down by the Foundations were that the amount should be spent for the purpose for which the grants were being given. The Rockefeller Foundation

while giving grants for research material laid down the condition that the School should also raise funds equivalent to the amount of their grant from other sources.

Initial allocation is indicated by the donor organisation. The items for which grants should be accepted and the amount therefor, is determined in consultation with the University Grants Commission after proper assessment of the existing facilities and the need and scope for their further development. The grants are utilised for the purpose for which they are made.

Out of the grants sanctioned by the Foreign Foundations, the amount earmarked for the following purposes are indicated below:

(*i*)	Acquisition of Research Material . . .	} $ 2,58,115
(*ii*)	Library Acquisition.	
(*iii*)	Sending students abroad for advanced training	$ 61,000
(*iv*)	For research abroad	$ 1,00,000 $ 1933
(*v*)	Visiting Professor from U.S.A.	$ 1,90,000
(*vi*)	Scholarships and Fellowships .	. $ 1,20,3600"

5.7. The Committee are glad to note that the Government had issued a circular letter to all the universities in India on 5th November, 1955 to the effect that they should get the prior approval of the Government of India before accepting any financial assistance from foreign organisations and similar letters were issued subsequently in 1956, 1959, 1961 and twice in 1963. The School remained affiliated to the Delhi University during the period 1955 to 1961. The Committee, therefore, are unable to understand how the School, an affiliated unit of the University of Delhi, could approach the Rockefeller Foundation direct once on 22nd March, 1957 and again on 22nd April, 1958 for financial assistance ignoring the instructions issued by the Ministry of Education to all the universities. The Committee deprecate such tendencies in educational institutions and would suggest that the Ministry of Education and the U.G.C. should take serious notice of any such action on the part of any university, whether a "deemed university" or an institute which

receives substantial grants from the Government sources. In the opinion of the Committee it is more necessary to devise means to ensure implementation of instructions issued rather than the repetition or reiteration of instructions from year to year.

5.8. The Committee would suggest in this connection that the Ministry/University Grants Commission should keep a careful watch over the utilisation of the funds received by the universities institutions from foreign foundations and ensure regularly the submission of detailed accounts of their utilisation.

5.9. The Committee further suggest that in view of the fact that the Asia Foundation has been asked to wind up its activities in this country by the Government, the Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission should immediately examine the case of the grant to the School by the Asia Foundation sanctioned on the 14th January, 1967 and take suitable action.

B. Tapering off of foreign grants

5.10. The Committee have been informed that grants from Ford and Rockefeller Foundations of the United States are given for specific subjects, for specific purposes and the period of these grants would be over in June, 1968. It has further been stated that the School does not intend to approach those bodies for further grants. Some of the liabilities which were met by these grants in the past have already been taken over by the Government of India through the University Grants Commission.

5.11. The Committee desired to know what amount the U.G.C./ Ministry of Education propose to allocate to the School for meeting the requirements which were met by the foreign grants in the past. It has been stated in a written note furnished to the Committee as follows:—

> "The Visiting Committee of the U.G.C. has already assessed the requirements of the School for the Fourth Plan period and the Committee has recommended grants amounting to Rs. 39:54 lakhs for the Fourth Plan period (including the commitments of the earlier plan and the schemes already sanctioned before the assessment of the

requirements of the School by the Visiting Committee) as under:—

	(Rs. in lakhs)
(1) Commitments of the earlier Plan	22·58
Staff	7·20
Academic building	15·00
Students hostel	0·38
(2) Schemes already approved in the Fourth Plan	2·15
Books	2·00
Staff.	0·15
(3) New Schemes recommended by the Visiting Committe	14·81
Staff.	4·51
Books	4·50
Staff Residence	3·50
Miscellaneous (Fellowships, field works, publication etc.)	2·30

The report of the Visiting Committee is under the consideration of the Commission. Thereafter, grants will be allocated to the School for the Fourth Plan period."

5.12. When the Committee desired to know the intention of the Ministry with regard to approaching the foreign foundations for further grants for the School, it has been stated by the representative of the Ministry in evidence, "The Foundations have assisted in the first stage and we do not think that they should go on assisting especially this School which is meant for developing international relations studies and no one source should dominate over the finances of the institution. We have to be specially careful in regard to receiving external assistance in the development of this kind of Schools."

5.13. It has been stated that the development needs of the School are assessed by the University Grants Commission and grants are sanctioned according to pattern laid down, by the Commission for development schemes. The maintenance grant is determined annully on the basis of proposals submitted by the School and is paid on the "cover the deficit" basis. The Committee desired to know whether, while giving the maintenance and development grants, the amounts available to the School from the foreign foundations,

institutions etc. were taken into account. In evidence the representative of the Ministry has stated, "We had taken into account the quantum of external assistance, but these grants are made for specific subjects and therefore they have to be spent on those specific subjects."

5.14. The Committee desired to know whether the University Grants Commission could give, under the existing provisions of the Act, maintenance grant to institutions deemed to be universities. The representative of the University Grants Commission has stated in evidence, "In the beginning in the case of new institutions which are deemed to be universities we gave some maintenance grant. It was only then that it became known that the Act as at present constituted does not allow the University Grants Commission to give maintenance grant. Ministry of Education has taken up that responsibility. They are giving maintenance grants to the institutions which are deemed to be universities." It has further been stated that with effect from 1966-67 onwards the maintenance grant of the School is paid by the Government of India, Ministry of Education. The representative of University Grants Commission has added, ""This matter is under consideration of Government and it may be that the Act will be amended to take care of this requirement."

5.15. The Committee are glad to note that the Education Ministry is fully aware of the need to be careful in regard to receipt of external assistance in the development of institutions like the Indian School of International Studies as it is not desirable that any single source should dominate over the finances of a National institution. The Committee would like the Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission to carry out a review of the various universities and deemed universities and institutes of National importance in order to see whether there is any particular body which might still be receiving substantial financial aid from a single foreign source so that corrective steps could be taken in the matter at the earliest possible time.

5.16. The Committee hope that early steps will be taken by Government to amend the University Grants Commission Act, if necessary, in order to clarify the position as regards the authority of the University Grants Commission to give maintenance grants to universities.

C. Rent free accommodation

5.17. The Committee desired to know what financial assistance the School got from the Indian Council of World Affairs. It has

been stated in evidence by the Director of the School that, "We have rent free accommodation except for a small portion that we have taken from them." Asked to state whether there was any written undertaking or agreement about the rent free accommodation, it has been stated by the Director, "We have made no provision for renting of additional premises because we never had any doubt that the Council of World Affairs would go back upon their promises .....At the time when the Indian Council of World Affairs submitted this memorandum to the Delhi University, they made this promise and the period was not specified." Asked to state whether there was specific and categorical undertaking given in writing by the Council of World Affairs, the representative of the School has stated, "Apart from the memorandum I cannot exactly remember any thing." In a written note furnished to the Committee subsequently it has been stated, "As the Indian Council of World Affairs sponsored the establishment of the School, there was an (oral) promise that the Indian Council of World Affairs will provide some accommodation to the School free of rent for some years. There was, however, no written agreement with the Indian Council of World Affairs. The School is occupying a floor area of 8,258 sq. ft. at Sapru House (excluding Library and auditorium). Out of this 6,585 sq. ft. the School is paying a rent of Rs. 1,500 p.m."

5.18. The Committee would like to emphasise that as the Indian School of International Studies is a separate registered society, it should have obtained a formal written undertaking from the Indian Council of World Affairs about the provision of rent free accommodation for them incorporating therein the period for which the accommodation would be available and the approximate monetary value of this accommodation. The Committee hope that suitable action will even now be taken to regularise the matter even if the School intends to move to their new premises shortly.

D. Audit

5.19. Rule 14 of the Rules and Regulations of the Society provides: "The annual internal audit of the School will be carried out by a chartered accountant appointed by the Board of Governors. The audit of the School will be carried out by the C.&A.G. of India." The Committee have been further informed that so far the annual accounts of the School were audited by the commercial auditors as prescribed. The School has, however, now agreed to audit by the Comptroller & Auditor General of India and in January, 1968 there will be a test audit of the accounts conducted by the staff of the C.A.&G. In clarification of the position the Committee has

been informed in a written note that, "The Board of Governors of the School have accepted the suggestion with regard to auditing of the accounts of the School by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India. This recommendation has yet to be approved by the Society of the School. It may be stated that the various suggestions of the Education Ministry for amending the rules and regulations of the School after consideration by the School were referred back to the Education Ministry. They are still under the consideration of the Education Ministry. It is proposed to convene a meeting of the Society to make all the amendments at the same time."

5.20. The Committee fail to understand how the question of acceptance by the Board of Governors of the School of audit of its accounts by the Comptroller and Auditor General of India could be in doubt considering the fact that Rule 14 of the Rules of Society specifically provides, "The audit of the School will be carried out by the C. & A.G. of India." The Committee feel that the audit of the accounts of the School by the C. & A.G. of India should have been introduced much earlier.

CHAPTER VI

LIBRARY

A. Availability of Books in the Library

6.1. It has been stated that the School maintains a library which works in close coordination with the Library of the Indian Council of World Affairs. The joint library is considered to be the largest and the best research library in India on international affairs and area studies. It has a clientele of 500 scholars who regularly avail themselves of its resource. The library also provides facilities to research scholars, other than students and staff of the School, from India and abroad.

6.2. **Collection.**—It has been stated that the library has a rich collection of newspapers and periodicals and official documents. The collection is particularly strong on Asia, international law, international organisation and foreign relations of the United States. The total collection built up by the School during the past twelve years consists of about 55,000 volumes. The Indian Council of World Affairs' collection of books consists of 100,000 volumes. It has further been stated that the collections are of course small by the standards of normal research libraries abroad. The quality, however, compensates for the quantity on account of the careful selection of research materials.

6.3. **Catalogues.**—The Collection of the major library catalogues has a place of pride in the reference collection of the library. This collection includes printed catalogues of the Library of Congress, the British Museum, the New York Public Library, the Peace Palace Library, the London School of Oriental and African Studies and the India Office Library. The Library also maintains back files of foreign newspapers that go as far back as early twenties in several cases.

6.4. **Personal Papers.**—It has been stated that the Library has recently initiated a programme of acquiring personal papers of persons and organisations prominent in the political life of India. A gift has been made to the School of the private papers including personal correspondence covering the period from 1935 to 1954 of Shri Jayaprakash Narain. This has been supplemented by the records of the India League of America presented by Shri J. J. Singh.

6.5. **Language Collections.**—The Library, it has been stated, is maintaining a special collection in foreign languages like Japanese, Arabic, Nepalese and Russian. It has been stressed that the library is well-served in respect of a growing number of periodical publications now exclusively devoted to the translation of authentic Russian materials into English. The Library is also endeavouring to strengthen the acquisition of original documents. Such materials include the full text of speeches, statements, resolutions, White Papers, Agreements, etc.

6.6. **Bibliographies.**—The Joint Library of the School and the Council has planned a number of documentation services to cater to the special needs of Indian scholars. These include three annuals—(1) Documents on Indian Affairs, 1960—(2) Documentation on Asia, 1960—and (3) Select Articles on current Affairs, 1956—. Besides bringing out its own journal, *International Studies*, the School has published several bibliographical surveys. It is stated that the current documentation, while it is good, is only a modest measure of the work planned for the years to come. It is proposed to increase the annual intake of articles and documents from 10,000 at present to 20,000 articles and documents. At present, documentation work is limited to literature in English, Chinese and Arabic languages. It is proposed to extend the scope of selection of materials in many other languages.

6.7. **Seminars.**—The library is said to be fairly active in building up cooperation among the research libraries in India. It held an All-India Seminar in New Delhi between 25—27, February, 1967 to renew the situation with regard to library resources and documentation services available to research scholars in India.

6.8. The Committee wanted to have a break-up of the books (area-wise) in the library. In a written note the Ministry have furnished the following figures in respect of the books available in the Library for doing research work.

(1)	Social Science Disciplines (Theoretical)	30%
(2)	World (general)	10%
(3)	Asia	30%
	(*a*) China	3%
	(*b*) Japan	2%
	(*c*) S. E. Asia	4%
	(*d*) West Asia	5%
	(*e*) Central Asia	1%
	(*f*) India	14%

	(g) Other countries	1%	
(4)	Europe		15%
	(a) West Europe	5%	
	(b) U. S. S. R.	7%	
	(c) East Europe	2%	
	(d) Other countries	1%	
(5)	Africa		6%
(6)	America		8%
	(a) U. S. A.	6%	
	(b) Central & South America	1%	
	(c) Other countries	1%	
(7)	Australia		1%
	TOTAL		100%

6.9. The Committee note that the Library of the Indian School of International Studies has embarked on a laudable, albeit ambitious, programme of documentation services to provide comprehensive tools of research to Indian scholars, specially in the field of social sciences. They are glad to note that efforts are being made to collect the texts of original documents, catalogues of major libraries and source materials in foreign languages like Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Nepalese and Russian. They also note that the total collection built up by the School during the past twelve years consists of about 55,000 volumes. This collection can hardly be called sizeable, as compared to the standards of similar research libraries abroad. The Committee hope that the Ministry and the School would take steps to augment the collection so that it may not be necessary for the research fellows and the students of the School to undertake field visits abroad in search of original source materials. The Committee would, however, like to emphasise that a library is not built in a day and it takes years to develop it. They would, therefore, suggest that a phased programme for the development of the library may be drawn up commensurate with the funds available from the Government.

B. Library Staff

6.10. The University Grants Commission under the chairmanship of Shri Badr-ud-Din Tyabji, which examined the development schemes of the Indian School of International Studies for the Third Plan in 1963, made the following observations:

> "The School made a request for the post of a librarian in the Professor's scale of pay. As the School library is now

accommodated in the library of the Indian Council of World Affairs, which has a competent librarian we do not feel that there is any immediate necessity for having another librarian to look after the requirements of a part of this combined library. The request of the School may be considered when it has an independent library building of its own. But as the School caters to research of a higher type in diverse fields of History, Economics, Politics, International Relations, etc., we feel that the request of the School for more Documentation Officers in view of the genuine need to build up the documentation service of the School in the interest of research is justified."

6.11. The University Grants Commission committee recommended the appointment of one Librarian and four Documentation Officers against which the University Grants Commission sanctioned two posts of Documentation Officers. The Committee have further been informed that in 1964 the School appointed a Committee consisting of Shri B. S. Kesavan (Director, Insdoc), the late Shri S. Das Gupta (Librarian, Delhi University) and Dr. S. Gopal (then Director, Historical Division, Ministry of External Affairs) to advise on the working of the School library and its future needs. That committee examined a report prepared by the Librarian and interviewed the Director and the Librarian and submitted a report to the Director incorporating its recommendations for the future working of the library.

6.12. The committee recommended the creation of the following posts:

Professional Senior (Professor's Grade)	1
Professional Senior (Reader's Grade)	1
Professional Junior	9
Professional Assistants	14
Semi-Professional Assistants	11
Non-Professional Assistant	1
Non-Professional Clerks	9
Unskilled	12

6.13. It has been stated that the report of the Committee was approved by the Governing Body of the School and was forwarded to the University Grants Commission for consideration. The University Grants Commission sanctioned the creation of 12 posts and desired that the creation of additional posts may be deferred till the Fourth Five Year Plan period.

6.14. The existing strength of the library is as follows:

Senior Professional (Reader's Grade) .	1
Professional Junior (Lecturer's Grade) .	3
Professional Assistants . . .	4
Stenographer . . .	1
Non-Professional Assistant	1
Semi-Professional Assistants	4
Non-Professional Clerks	3
Daftri .	1
Unskilled .	5

6.15. The School has sent a proposal to the University Grants Commission for sanctioning the following additional posts during the Fourth Five Year Plan period:

Professional Senior	1
Professional Junior .	2
Professional Assistants .	4
Semi-Professional Assistants	5
Non-Professional Clerks	2
Unskilled .	6

6.16. The Kesavan Committee, referred to above *inter-alia* observed: "Plans for the development of this library should be viewed not in isolation, but as an integral part of the system of libraries in Delhi and other major centres of research in India. The excellent collection on 'economic theory' of the Delhi School of Economis, for instance, need not be duplicated by the School Library. Same applies, much more so, to the research collection of the library of the Indian Council of World Affairs, which is readily available to research scholars of the School. The Committee recommends to the School authorities to consider the possibility of negotiating with the Council for long-term loan of such research material as is necessary for the work of the School."

6.17. The Committee wanted to know the control exercised by the School over the combined library of the School and the Indian Council of World Affairs and whether there is any proposal to develop a separate library of its own. The Ministry in a written note have stated that the School had a full-time Librarian and exercises full control over the staff of the School in the Library. He is also working as an honorary Librarian of Indian Council of World Affairs and, as such, controls the staff of the Council also. Thus, the Librarian of the School is in-charge of the joint Library of the School and the

Council. It has also been stated that by about the middle of 1968, the School will have its own building for the library. How and to what extent the present relationship with the Library of the Indian Council of World Affairs has to be altered when the Library moves to a separate building is yet to be discussed by the authorities of the School. It has further been stated that in the interest of the teachers and students of the School, it seems advisable to retain some links with the other library so that the resources of both the libraries may be readily available to them.

6.18. The Committee fail to understand why it was necessary for the Indian School of International Studies to appoint an *ad hoc* Committee on Library so soon after the visit of the University Grants Commission Committee for examining the development schemes of the School for the Third Plan. They note that the University Grants Commission Committee had specifically recommended that there was no immediate necessity for appointing a Librarian in the Professor's scale in the School as long as the Library of the School continued to be accommodated in the Library of the Indian Council of World Affairs. They also note that the University Grants Commission committee recommended that the request of the School for the post of a Librarian in the Professor's scale of pay might be considered when it had an independent library building of its own. The Committee agree with the observations of the Visiting Committee and feel that there is no justification for appointment of a Librarian in the Professor's scale at present in view of the fact that the Library of the School still functions as a joint Library with the Indian Council of World Affairs, and the pattern of future of relationship with the Indian Council of World Affairs Library has still to be decided by the authorities of the School. In the circumstances, the Committee recommend that the question of augmenting the Library staff may be deferred till the position becomes clearer consequent on the transfer of the library to its new premises.

6.19. The Committee are not happy over the arrangement under which the present Librarian holds a dual responsibility of supervising the staff of the School Library as well as that of the Indian Council of World Affairs. The Committee strongly feel that in the interest of better supervision and control, one Librarian should not look after the work of two libraries. The Committee hope that the Ministry will take note of the present position and take appropriate steps in this regard.

6.20. The Committee trust that even after the library of the School moves to its new premises, it would be possible for it to maintain an institutional link with the library of the Indian Council of

World Affairs so that the students and research scholars of the School may take advantage of the collections in both the libraries. The Committee also hope that, as suggested by the Kesavan Committee, the School authorities would take particular care to ensure that the collection on 'economic theory' in the Delhi School of Economics is not duplicated in the School Library.

C. Book Budget

6.21. In a written note furnished to the Committee, it has been stated that the annual requirement of the School Library relating to foreign books and periodicals is of the order of Rs. 5 lakhs. The availability of this amount will ensure the collection to be on par with those of the best libraries of the world. The total amount of Rs. 5 lakhs indicated above will cover several categories of materials. The acquisitions will cover not only books, periodicals and newspapers published currently, but it will also include back files of newspapers and periodicals and out-of-print books. It has further been stated that the actual allocations during the past three years have not been on par with the potential requirements of the library. The book budget of the School Library during the years 1964-65 to 1966-67 is as follows:

	U.G.C.	Foreign foundations	Total
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1964-65 .	50,000	81,000	1,31,000
1965-66 .	50,000	95,000	1,45,000
1966-67 .	50,000	1,10,000	1,60,000

6.22. It has been stated that 90% of the book budget was utilised towards purchase of foreign books and periodicals. A steep fall in book allocations in the future years is foreseen because the foreign sources for the purpose are tapering off. The University Grants Commission has allocated an *ad hoc* grant of Rs. 2 lakh to the School for meeting its immediate requirements for the purchase of books and journals, pending the allocation of grants to the School on the basis of the recommendations of the Visiting Committee appointed for the purpose of assessing the requirements of the School for the Fourth Plan period.

6.23. The Committee do not know on what basis the annual requirements of the School library relating to foreign books and periodicals have been calculated at Rs. 5 lakhs. They feel that this figure

is too high and unrealistic for only foreign books and periodicals for a single discipline.

6.24. The Committee note that consequent on the tapering off of grants from foreign foundations, the School has to rely on Government grants for the purchase of books and periodicals. They also note that the *ad hoc* grant given by the University Grants Commission has enabled the School to meet a part of its requirements. The Committee would urge that the Ministry/University Grants Commission may examine to what extent the annual book budget of the School can be augmented so as to enable it to acquire not only more books, periodicals published currently but also back files of newspapers, periodicals and out-of-print books which are needed for research purposes. The Committee would, however, like to stress that the acquisition of back files of newspapers and rare books, etc. should be on a phased basis spread over a five year period.

D. National Documentation Centre

6.25. The Committee have been informed that the School held in February, 1967, jointly with the Indian Council of World Affairs, an All-India Seminar on Social Science Research and Library Development in India. It was presided over by Dr. S. R. Ranganathan, National Research Professor in Library Science. The groundwork was prepared by circulating a detailed questionnaire to more than 100 government, public, research and university libraries in India to obtain data about their holdings and services. One of the recommendations of the Seminars was the establishment of a National Documentation Centre for social sciences in India under the auspices of the Indian School of International Studies. It has been stated in a written note furnished by the Ministry that "the School was selected by the seminar because it has perhaps the most comprehensive research collection and documentation services on the social sciences in this country." The Committee have been informed that the recommendations of the Seminar were forwarded by the School to the University Grants Commission on 14th June, 1967.

6.26. During the course of evidence, the representative of the Ministry has stated that "the question of establishing National Documentation Centre is under consideration. The views of the National Library, Calcutta and the INSDOC have been sought in the matter." The representative of the Ministry has also stated that "there is a great need for establishing in the field of social sciences a very satisfactory documentation service, but it is a very complex matter because of the language problem and sources of information and the complexity of the field. When we receive the comments from these organisations, we will go further into this matter."

6.27. The Committee desired to know what would be the appropriate place for locating the National Documentation Centre in case it is decided to set up such an organisation. The representative of the Ministry has stated in evidence that: "There should be a centre close to a university which is very strong in social sciences. Delhi is a very good place for it because Delhi University is doing a good deal of work. There are all sources of information in the field of social sciences here."

6.28. The Committee hope that the Ministry would come to an early decision in regard to the setting up of the National Documentation Centre on Social Sciences. They suggest that the question of location of the Centre may be considered in appropriate time in consultation with the National Library, Calcutta, Delhi University, University Grants Commission and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which already has a Documentation Centre under it.

CHAPTER VII

CONCLUSION

7.1. The Indian School of International Studies was set up in 1955 and affiliated to the Delhi University in the same year. However, in 1961 this School was declared as a "deemed university" under the provisions of Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. On a detailed examination of the estimates relating to the Ministry of Education—Indian School of International Studies—the Committee have noted (in paras 1.22—1.24 of the Report) that the procedure adopted by the Ministry for the creation of the Indian School of International Studies and its ultimate recognition as a "deemed university" seems rather extraordinary. Some of the other findings of the Committee are detailed below.

7.2. Due weight should have been given to the opinion expressed by the Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University that "The Award of degrees should be the privilege of universities duly established by an Act of Legislature", while making the School a deemed university.

7.3. No principles have so far been laid down for deeming an institution as a university under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 during all these years.

7.4. It is not yet clear as to what powers the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission have with regard to control over the affairs of the School which is a 'deemed' university, when a notification giving the School such recognition cannot be revoked.

7.5. There is duplication and over-lapping of some of the studies undertaken by the School *e.g.* African Studies for which there is a fullfledged department in the University of Delhi.

7.6. The dominant role of the Indian Council of World Affairs in the affairs of the School and its vital committees is not in consonance with the independent status of the School which is a "deemed" university.

7.7. There has been more often than not relaxation in the prescribed qualifications for admission of students thereby creating possibility of deterioration in the standards.

7.8. No efforts have been made by the Indian School of International Studies to coordinate the work of the department of International Economics with the programme of research and other activities of the Delhi School of Economics and similar other organisations in Delhi at the institutional level.

7.9. The School authorities are "quite ignorant as to who are the Russian specialists in the various fields" on the various subjects studied in the School on the plea of "linguistic barrier." As a matter of fact it appears that no efforts have been made by the School authorities to locate the Russian specialists in the various fields.

7.10. The existing collection of important source books and material in Sanskrit or in other important Indian languages is negligible.

7.11. The present system of inspection and supervision over the financial and other affairs of the School is not satisfactory.

7.12. The inordinate delay on the part of State Governments to issue orders about the award of Scholarships to candidates creates all round hardship.

7.13. The training of Indian Foreign Service probationers is not the legitimate function of a "deemed" university.

7.14. There have been cases when some students after availing of the Government Scholarships to study in the School for the full period have not submitted their theses at all which has resulted in national waste.

7.15. The method of selection of candidates for appointment to the posts of Professors, Readers, Lecturers, etc. is not as objective and fair as it could be. It appears from the statistics furnished by the Ministry that a majority of the incumbents had connections with the School before their appointment to these posts in some capacity or the other.

7.16. The category of Special Fellows gives the impression of having been created to benefit particular persons who, on their failure to be selected for the posts of Professors, Readers, Lecturers, etc. are appointed as Special Fellows, given training in India and/or abroad at the expense of the School and later on appointed to the higher posts.

7.17. The *per capita* expenditure on the students of the School is very much on the high side as compared to the expenditure incurred in some of the advanced technical institutions in the country.

7.18. It appears that the School has been receiving substantial grants from foreign Foundations since its very inception which has resulted in an imbalance in the approach and functioning of the School.

7.19. The collection built up by the School's Library during the past twelve years can hardly be called sizeable as compared to the standards of similar specialised libraries abroad.

7.20. The Library of the School still functions as a joint Library with the Indian Council of World Affairs and the pattern of future relationship with the Indian Council of World Affairs Library has yet to be decided.

7.21. The arrangement under which the present Librarian holds a dual responsibility of supervising the staff of the School Library as well as that of the Indian Council of World Affairs is not satisfactory.

7.22. The Committee suggest, therefore, that the Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission should examine the desirability of affiliating the Indian School of International Studies with the University of Delhi or the proposed Jawaharlal Nehru University, as a constituent unit of the University, like the Delhi School of Economics. They trust early steps will be taken by Government in the matter.

NEW DELHI;
March 26, 1968
Chaitra 6, 1890 (*Saka*).

P. VENKATASUBBAIAH,
Chairman,
Estimates Committee.

APPENDIX I

(*Vide* para 1·2)

A. Memorandum on the Proposal to Establish a School of International Studies at New Delhi

Introduction

Since Independence there has been a growing demand in the country for administrators, legislators, businessmen, journalists and scholars who have adequate information on the political, economic and social background of current developments in the world in general and in Asia in particular. It has been felt that the past record of the Council in organizing research in international affairs, in building up a specialised library of periodicals, documents and standard works on International affairs and relations and the experience acquired by its staff in the preparation of two series, *India in World Affairs* and *Select Documents on Asian Affairs* make the Council eminently suited to take the initiative in organizing and maintaining a centre of advance international studies. In this connection the Council also possesses another important advantage as it has already established valuable contacts with similar research institutions in other parts of the world. It is, therefore, proposed that the Council should set up a centre of advanced study and research in international affairs at its headquarters in New Delhi, called the Indian School of International Studies.

Affiliation with University of Delhi

It is proposed that the School should be affiliated to the University of Delhi and should become, like the Delhi School of Economics, one of its constituent institutions and receive the usual capital and recurring grants from the Government of India or the University Grants Commission. It is also proposed to explore other avenues for getting grants for capital and recurring expenditure.

Management of the School

Like other constituent institutions of the University of Delhi, the School shall have a Governing Body for administering its affairs. It shall consist of fifteen members as follows:—

(a) Ten members nominated by the Executive Committee of the Indian Council of World Affairs.

(b) Two persons nominated by the University of Delhi.

(c) Two persons elected by the staff from among themselves, and

(d) The Director of the School, *ex-officio.*

The members nominated by the Executive Committee shall include eminent scholars in the field of international and Asian Studies. The Governing Body shall constitute a Selection Committee for the recruitment of its staff, consisting of the Chairman and three other members of the Governing Body one of whom shall be a representative of the University on the Governing Body. For the selection of a Professor or Reader, two independent experts appointed by the University shall be co-opted on the Selection Committee.

Work of the School

The School shall provide:

(a) Instruction in Political, economic and cultural aspects of International relations and developments, and

(b) Training in research in International problems.

The members of the staff shall be engaged in teaching students of the School, guiding the research work of students and doing research on their own.

The School shall arrange short courses of lectures on a number of subjects within its special field of studies and shall award diplomas on the successful completion of these courses.

The School shall also make arrangements for the teaching of post-graduate degree or diploma courses if instituted by the University.

The School shall train the guide students in research of international problems leading up to the doctorate degree of the University in accordance with the ordinance framed from time to time by the University for the purpose.

The training for the Doctor's degree shall, however, be generally spread over three years as follows:—

The first year—The Diploma Course:

1. International Organization
2. International Law

3. The history and foreign relations of any one of the following regions: East Asia. West Asia. South Asia, Southeast Asia. The United States of America, the Soviet Union, the Commonwealth Africa.

4. One language of the region selected

5 & 6. Any two of the following

a. Geography

b. International Economics

c. Modern Indian History

d. Diplomatic History

A written examination shall be held at the end of the first year. The Diploma will be awarded on the basis of the results of the examination together with the progress of the student in seminars throughout the year. Only those who qualify shall be eligible for the research course leading up to the Doctor's Degree.

(In exceptional cases, the Director after having satisfied himself that a candidate already possesses adequate knowledge of the subjects taught at the Diploma course, may recommend to the University authorities his admission to the Ph.D. course without being required to take the Diploma course)

The Second Year: During the second year the candidate would be required to complete the language course and complete the preliminary work on a selected thesis.

The thesis selected may relate to any topic of International Law, International Finance. International Organization, Diplomatic History or to the political and economic systems or to the history and foreign relations of any of the regions mentioned above.

(The specialized study of the various regions would be introduced gradually as and when funds are available).

The third year: The third year would be devoted to the completion of the thesis.

Staff of the School

It is proposed that in the beginning the School shall appoint the following staff:

A. *Professors* (Grade Rs. 800-40-1,000-50-1250) or
Readers (Rs. 500-25-800)

International Law
International Finance
East Asian Studies
Southeast Asian Studies
West Asian Studies
} (Additional Overseas Allowance will be paid to professors recruited from outside India).

B. *Readers* (Rs. 500-25-800) or *Lecturers* (Rs. 250-25-600)

International Organization
Religion and Philosophy
Geography
Diplomatic History
Indian History

C. Lecturers in CHINESE/JAPANESE, ARABIC/PERSIAN, MALAY & HINDI would be appointed if facilities at New Delhi are not sufficient to meet the demands of the School.

One of the Professors will be appointed as the Director of the School. He will perform the duties of the Director in addition to his duties as Professor and he shall be paid a car allowance of Rs. 250 per month in addition to his remuneration as Professor.

It is suggested that the School should seek the Cooperation of scholars, both official, and unofficial, for such part-time assistance as they may be able to offer to the School.

The work of the academic staff of the School will be kept at a level that will provide sufficient leisure for research. The number of students admitted to the School both for diploma as well as for the degree courses will be strictly limited.

Emphasis will be placed on seminar work by students in addition to lectures.

Premises and Library

The School shall be housed in its own premises next to the building of the Council on the land already obtained for the purpose from the Government. The specialised library of the Council shall be at the disposal of the staff and student of the School.

Financial Estimates

An approximate estimate based on the scales of salary mentioned above shows that the School will need about Rs. 1,32,000 in the first year as per details below:—

	Rs.
Academic staff (Salaries, P. F. & D.A. excluding overseas allowance)	75,000
Ministerial Staff (Salaries P.F. & D.A.)	38,000
Provision for language training	4,000
Travelling for field work	15,000
Library and Documentation (facilities to be contributed by the Council)	20,000
Rent of premises and taxes	5,000
Electricity, water and telephone	900
Printing, postage and stationery	3,000
Contingencies	1,100
TOTAL	1,32,000

excluding overseas allowance,

In the course of ten years the overall annual expenditure is expected to rise to about Rs. 2,00,000 annually.

Details of items 1 and 2 of the Financial Estimates, on page 3.

Academic Staff	Rs.
4 Professors at Rs. 1,200/- (including salary, D. A. and P. F. 4,800×12)	57,600
1 Reader at Rs. 600/- (including salary, D. A. and P. F. 600×12)	7,200
2 Lecturers at Rs. 425/- (including salary, D. A. and P. F. 850×12)	10,200
	75,000

Ministerial Staff	
1 Registrar at Rs. 350/- (including salary, D.A. & P. F. 350×12)	4,200/-
1 Accounts Clerk at Rs. 126/4/ 126/4×12	1,515/-
1 Typist at Rs. 126/4/ 126/4×12	1,515/-
1 Chaprasi at Rs. 62/2/- 62/2×12	745/8/-
	7,975/8/-
	Say Rs. 8,000/-

B. *Details submitted in respect of the application sent by Indian Council of World Affairs on 29th July, 1954.*

1. The proposed School will provide special instruction and education in International Affairs of the standard prescribed by the Delhi University for the degree of Ph.D. It will be non-profit making institution, and will be situated adjacent to Sapru House, the Headquarters of the Indian Council of World Affairs on Barakhamba Road, New Delhi and will be within the territorial jurisdiction of the University of Delhi.

2. It is proposed to start the School in July, 1955.

3. The School will have a Governing Body for administering its affairs, constituted as follows:—

(i) Ten members nominated by the Executive Committee of the Indian Council of World Affairs.

(ii) Two persons nominated by the University of Delhi.

(iii) Two persons elected by the Staff from among themselves and

(iv) The Director of the School, *ex-officio*.

4. The names of the members of the Governing Body will be submitted to the Executive Council of the University for approval as soon as the School is admitted to the privileges of the University and its Governing Body is constituted.

Rules and Regulations will be framed by the Governing Body and a copy of the same will be submitted to the University in due course.

5. (a) The appointments to the teaching staff of the School will be made on the recommendation of a Selection Committee constituted as follows:—

1. Chairman of the Governing Body.

2 & 3. Two other members nominated by the Governing Body.

4. The Director of the School.

5. One of the representatives of the University on the Governing Body.

6. One expert recommended by the Academic Council of the University.

(ii) In-case of the selection for the post of a Professor, one more person appointed by the University.

(b) The Selection Committee will have power to co-opt.

The property of the School will be vested in the Governing Body.

We have received assurance for the endowment of two chairs for the School (see details in Annexure). The School will also have a permanent endowment Fund of 2½ lakhs of rupees within a period of five years. Additions will be made to this endowment from collections made for the purpose.

(c) It is desired that the School be recognised for the purpose of enrolling students and preparing them in International Affairs for the Ph.D. Degree of the University of Delhi.

(d) Recognition is sought for the School as an institute of research, providing facilities for research and training in International Affairs of the standard prescribed by the University of Delhi for the Degree of Ph.D.

(e) In the initial stages, the School will be located in Sapru House. Some land has been allotted by the Government for the construction of an adequate building for the School adjacent to Sapru House; the Ministry of Education has further agreed to recommend to the Government reservation of an additional three-acre plot for the School.

There is at present no provision for a Hostel for the residence of students but the Governing Body shall make arrangements for a Hostel if considered necessary.

(f) The School shall employ the necessary staff of Professors, Readers and Lecturers for the training and guidance of students for the Ph.D. in International Affairs with special reference to the regions indicated in our application. The School shall also make adequate arrangements for teaching the languages of the regions in which the students specialize.

The remuneration of members of the staff will be governed by the scales applicable according to University regulations.

Professors—800-40-1000-50-1250

Readers—500-25-800

Lecturers—250-25-600

The Director will be paid a special allowance of Rs. 250.

The members of the staff will elect two members of the Governing Body in addition to the Director, who will be an *ex-officio* member.

(g) The Council has an adequate collection of books and documents in its Library which is a specialized Library in International Affairs.

Books—40,000 documents—15,000

periodicals—300

These will be freely available to the staff and students of the School.

(h) Preparing students for the Ph.D. in International Affairs with special reference to the regions indicated in our application for the Ph.D. Degree of the University of Delhi.

(i) It is proposed to admit from 20 to 30 students for the Ph.D. in the first instance and that they will receive instruction in the day time (9 hours to 15 hours). The scale of fees will be the scale prescribed by the University.

3. The School shall be prepared to abide by the Statutes and Ordinances and other rules of the University in connection with the appointment of teachers and the use by them of title of Professor and Reader.

ANNEXURE

Our aim, as the Memorandum placed before the University Authorities shows, is to train and guide students for the Ph.D. in International Affairs, with special reference to the regions indicated in our application. At the head of each Department there will be either a Professor or a Reader as circumstances require. We

have been assured of sufficient financial assistance for the appointment of two Professors and there is little doubt that we shall be able to appoint one more Professor to begin with. Other appointments will be made as work expands and funds permit. It seems to us therefore, that the Indian School of International Studies will have a reasonably good start and that there is a fair prospect of its being established on a firm footing in three years or so. I hope, therefore, the University will permit us to start the School from the beginning of the next academic year.

APPENDIX II

(*Vide* para 2.1 and 2.4)

Memorandum of Association

(Revised and passed by the Society on 20th May, 1963 and confirmed on 21st June, 1963).

1. NAME.—The Society shall be named and styled, "Indian School of International Studies, New Delhi".

2. *OBJECTS.*—The objects of the Society shall be.

(i) to maintain and develop teaching and research institution, the Indian School of International Studies in New Delhi;

(ii) to organize teaching and research on international relations and world affairs, to promote regional studies more especially of Asian countries and to train students in methods of research and in the scientific study of the subject;

(iii) to arrange lectures, seminars, symposia and conferences with a view to providing information to those who are interested in international relations and regional world affairs;

(iv) to publish books, monographs, periodicals and papers incorporating the result of the studies made by the School as on behest of the School;

(v) to undertake such studies in the field of international and regional affairs as may be of special interest or importance to India;

(vi) to hold examinations and to grant to, and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on persons who have pursued a course of study and/or research in the School;

(vii) to cooperate with other authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the School may determine;

(viii) to undertake such other activities from time to time as may be deemed necessary by the School to promote un?

derstanding of international relations and regional world affairs; and

(ix) to do all such things as are incidental, necessary or conducive to the attainment of all or any of the objects of the School.

3. *POWERS OF THE SCHOOL.*—The School shall have the following powers, namely:

(i) to provide for instruction in such branches of learning as the School may think fit, and to make provision for research and for the advancement and dissemination of knowledge;

(ii) to hold examinations and to grant to and confer degrees and other academic distinctions on persons who have pursued a course of study in the School in political science, history, economics, law and international affairs as related to international studies;

(iii) to cooperate with other institutions and authorities in such manner and for such purposes as the School may determine;

(iv) to institute professorships, readerships, lecturerships and any other teaching and research posts required by the School;

(v) to appoint persons as professors, readers or lecturers, or otherwise as teachers of the School;

(vi) to institute and award fellowships, scholarships, studentships, exhibitions and prizes;

(vii) to demand and receive payment of such fees and other charges as may be authorized by the By-laws;

(viii) to supervise, control and maintain discipline amongst the students of the School;

(ix) to make grants from the funds of the School for the purposes of the School and assistance to forms of extra-mural teaching;

(x) to create administrative and ministerial and other necessary posts and to make appointments thereto;

(xi) to acquire, hold, administer and dispose of property moveable or immoveable, to collect funds and raise loans for the purposes of the School; and

(xii) to do all such acts and things, whether incidental to the powers aforesaid or not, as may be requisite in order to further the objects of the School as a centre of teaching and research and to cultivate and promote its branches of learning.

4. *GOVERNING BODY.*—The names, addresses and occupations of the members of the first Governing Body of the Society in whom the management of the affairs of the Society is entrusted are as follows:

Name	Address	Occupation
1. Dr. H.N. Kunzru	18 Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.	Member of Parliament & President of the Indian Council of World Affairs.
2. Dr. John Mathai	State Bank of India Central Office, Bombay-1.	Chairman, State Bank of India.
3. Shri V.T.Krishnamachari.	11 York Road, New Delhi	Deputy Chairman Planning Commission New Delhi.
4. Sardar K. M. Panikar	14 Akbar Road, New Delhi	Honorary Professor of South Asian History & Institutions, I.S.I.S.
5. Shri N.V. Gadgil	31 Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi.	Member of Parliament.
6. Shri J.V. Joshi	Village View Peddar Road, Bombay-26.	Retired Economic Adviser, Reserve Bank of India.
7. Dr. Zakir Hussain	Muslim University Aligarh.	Vice-Chancellor Muslim University Aligarh.
8. Sir Shri Ram	22 Curzon Road, New Delhi	Chairman, Delhi Cloth & General Mills Co. Ltd., Delhi.
9. Shri N.K. Sidhanta	Senate House Calcutta.	Vice-Chancellor Calcutta University.
10. Prof. D.R. Gadgil	Gokhale Institute of Politics and Economics, Poona.	Director, Gokhale Institute of Politics & Economics, Poona.

Name	Address	Occupation
11. Sardar Gurumukh Nihal Singh.	13-B, Roop Nagar, Subzi Mandi, Delhi-7.	Chief Minister Delhi State
12.Dr.V.K.R.V.Rao	Delhi School of Economics, Delhi -7	Director, Delhi School of Economics.
13. Prof. Bisheshwar Prasad.	38/1, Probyn Road, Delhi-8.	Professor of History University of Delhi, Delhi.
14. Dr. C.K.Chacko	38/6, Probyn Road, Delhi-8.	Professor of Political Science, University of Delhi, Delhi.
15. Prof. L.R. Sivasubramanian	8, Cavalry Lines Delhi-8	Professor of Law University of Delhi, Delhi.
16. Prof. K. Enoki	20, Sundar Nagar, Market, New Delhi	Professor of East Asian History and Institutions, I. S. I. S.
17. Dr.B.R.Chatterji	88 Constitution House, New Delhi.	Reader of South East Asian History and Institutions, I. S. I. S.
18. Dr.A.Appadorai	25, Sikandra Road, Hutments,New Delhi	Director, Indian School of International Studies.

5. We, the following seven persons, hereby subscribe our names to the above Memorandum of Association for the formation of the Society and filling the same with the Registrar of Joint Stock Companies, Delhi, for registration of the Society under the Indian Societies Registration Act (XXI of 1860):

Name	Address	Occupation	Signature	Witness & his address
1	2	3	4	
1. Dr.H.N.Kunzru	18 Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi	M.P. & President of ICWA	H.N. Kunzru	

1	2	3	4
2. Shri N.V. Gadgil	31 Ferozeshah Road, New Delhi	M.P.	N. V. Gadgil
3. Sir Shri Ram	22, Curzon Road, New Delhi	Chairman, Delhi Cloth Mills	Shri Ram
4. Sardar Gurmukh Nihal Singh	13-B, Roop Nagar, Subzi Mandi, Delh..	Chief Minister, Delhi State	Gurumukh Nihal Singh
5. Dr. C.J. Chacko	38/6, Probyn Road, Delhi.	Professor of Political Science, University of Delhi	C. J. Chacko
6. Professor Bisheshwar Prasad	38/1, Probyn Road, Delhi	Professor of History, University of Delhi	Bisheshwar Prasad
7. Dr. A. Appadorai	25, Sikandra Road, Hutments, New Delhi.	Director I.S.I.S.	A. Appadorai

6. *AMENDMENT OF THE MEMORANDUM OF ASSOCIATION.*—In case it is deemed expedient to alter, extend or abridge the purpose for which the Society is constituted or to amalgamate it either wholly or partly with any other Society or body having a similar purpose or to amend the Memorandum of Association of the Society, the same shall be done in accordance with the provisions of section 12 of the Societies Registration Act 1860 (XXI of 1860) and with prior consultation with the University Grants Commission.

APPENDIX III

(*Vide* para 2.85)

Statement showing the number and designation of employees in the Indian School of International Studies who were on the staff strength of the Indian Council of World Affairs.

Teaching Staff (*Present Strength*: 28)

S. No.	*Designation at the School*
1.	Visiting Professor of European Studies
2.	Director and Professor of Commonwealth Studies.
3.	Reader and Head of the Department of South East Asian Studies.
4.	Lecturer in Ceylonese History & Institutions.

Research Staff (*Present Strength*: 1)

1.	Research Assistant in the Department of American Studies.

Library (*Present Strength*: 23)

1.	Librarian
2.	Reference Librarian
3.	Technical Assistant
4.	Peon
5.	Peon
6.	Daftri
7.	Library Attendant
8.	Junior Library Assistant
9.	Technical Assistant
10.	Technical Assistant
11.	Technical Assistant
12.	Documentation Officer (Russian)
13.	Clerk-cum-typist.

Administration (*Present Strength*: 44)

1.	Assistant Registrar (Admn.)

S. No.	*Designation at the School*
2.	Senior Assistant
3.	Gestetner Operator
4.	Chowkidar
5.	Sweeper

APPENDIX IV

(Vide para 3·9)

Statement showing the number of students who fulfilled the minimum conditions for admission and were actually admitted during the last five years

1963-64

S. No.	Name of the student	Qualification	Percentage of marks/division	Experience in teaching/ Research
1	2	3	4	5
1.	K. Raman Pillai .	M.A., Kerala University	I Division, 2nd rank 763/1250 61·4%	13 years
2.	Aswini Kanta Ray .	M.A., Calcutta University	II Division	4 years
3.	David Berry Kelly (Casual Student) . . .	M.A., Duke University	Liberal arts	
4.	Rudra Narayan Jha . .	M. A., Bihar University	II Division 49·3% 395/800	
5.	(Miss) Nitu Sinha (Special Student) . . .	M.A., Patna University	II Division 53·7% 430/800	one year
6.	Khirod Chandra Nayak .	M.A., Utkal University	59%	

7.	(Miss) Saroj Kumari Sharma (Special Student) . .	M.A., Patna University	I Division 60%	
8.	Iwan Stamboel (Casual Student) . . .	M.A.	—	—
9.	Hussian Joesof (Casual Student) . . .	M.A.	—	—
10.	A. Sankara Raj . .	M.A., Annamalai University	I Division above 60%	—
11.	(Miss) Ganga Bhagirathi .	M.A., Madras University .	II Division	—
12.	Aubery Carl King .	M.A.	—	—
13.	Kushal Chand Mundra .	M.A., Jodhpur University	I Division, First Position 563/900 (62·5%)	—
14.	Badinehal Virupaksha Gowd	M.A., Saugar University	I Division 635/1000 63·5%	—
15.	Sharad Vyankatesh Bokil .	M.A., Poona University	II Division 450/800 56%	—
16.	(Miss) Vimla Saksena .	M.A., Agra University	II Division 338/700 48·2%	—
17.	N. S. Merani .	M.A.	I Division 60%	—
18.	Biswanath Singh .	M.A., Patna University	I Division 480/800 60%	—
19.	K. V. Kesavan .	M.A., Madras University	II Division 749/1400 53·4%	—
20.	Purushottam Prabhakar	M.A., Rajasthan University	II Division 434/800 54·2%	—

1	2	3	4	5
21.	R. Ramakrishnan	M.A., Delhi University	II Division 409/800 51%	—
22.	(Mrs.) Savitri Vishwanathan	M.A., Delhi University	II Division 463/800 57·9%	—
23.	G. Satya Rao (Casual Student)	M.A.	—	—
24.	D. P. Chaudhury	M.A.	II Division	—
25.	Raj Krishan Srivastava	M.A. (Pol. Sci.) Agra University.	I Division 431/700 61·5%	—
26.	(Miss) Sheila Krishnaswamy	M.A., Delhi University	II Division 419/800 52·3%	—
27.	Manoranjan Jha	M.A., Patna University	II Division 470/800 58·75%	10 years

1964-65

S. No.	Name of the Student	Qualification	Division/marks obtained	Experience in Teaching/ Research
1	2	3	4	5
1.	S. K. Bisaria	M.A. from Nagpur University	II, 331/700 47·2%	Nil

2.	M.A. Saleem Khan . .	M.A. from Osmania University	II, 431/800 53·9%	Teaching Experience
3.	Mrs. C. Rekha .	LLB, from Delhi University	II, 767/1400 54·7%	Nil
4.	Nemi Saran Mital .	M.A. from Agra University	II, 53%	Nil
5.	B. D. Ghoshal . .	M.A. from Jadavpur University	II, 449/800 56·1%	Nil
6.	P. A. C. Rao . . .	M.A. from Mysore University	Ist Class, 300/500 60%	Nil
7.	D. N. Ashopa .	M.A. from Rajasthan University	II, 360/700 51·4%	Nil
8.	M. W. A. Aziz .	M.A. from Delhi University	III, 383/800 47·9%	Nil
9.	S. Bhatt	M.A.	II, 415/800 51·9%	—
10.	V. V. Darshan .	M.A. from Poona University	III, 360/800 50·7%	Teaching Experie ce
11.	Dinesh Chandra Jha . .	M.A. from Bihar University	II, 436/800 54·5%	Yes
12.	D. C. Kamoji .	M.A. from Karnatak University	II, 464/800 58%	—
13.	L. Shivalingappa	M.A. from Delhi University	II, 408/800 51%	Nil
14.	V. Suryanarayan	M.A. from Bombay University	II, 456/800 51%	Nil
15.	A. D. Karmarkar .	M.A. from Delhi University	II, 446/800 57%	Nil
16.	R. S. Rana . .	M.A. from Gauhati University	II, 465/800 55·7%	—
17.	S. Gabriel .	M.A. from Madras University	II	Nil

1	2	3	4	5
18.	K. V. Gopalakrishnan.	M.A. from Madras University	II, 735/1400 52·5%	—
19.	M. V. Subbarao.	M.A. from Saugar University	II, 459/900 51%	Nil
20.	(Miss) Sheela Kaul .	M.A. from Delhi University	II, 400/800 50%	Nil
21.	(Miss) Nalini Rewadikar	M.A. from Vikram University	Ist, 525/800 63·1%	Nil
22.	D. P. Chaudhury	M.A.	II Division	—
23.	Ashok Kapur	M.A.	II Division	—
24.	K. N. Ramachandran .	M.A.	II Division 51·2%	—
25.	Howard Kemper Hyde (Casual Student) .	M.A.	—	—

1965-66

S. No.	Name of the student	Qualifications	Division/marks obtained	Experience in teaching/ Research
1	2	3	4	5
1.	M. Dubey	M.A. (Eco.) Patna University.	First Class, First Position 506/800 63·2%	

2	(Miss) Asha Kaul	M.A. (Eco), Banaras Hindu University	I Dvn., First Position 564/900 62·6%	
3	R.K. Sharma .	M.A. (Eco), Punjab University	II Division 347/600 57·8%	10 years.
4	(Miss) V.K. Vathsala.	M.A. (Eco), Madras University.	II Division 55%	
5	M.J.L. Mehta .	M.A. M.S., University of Baroda	II Divisin 434/800 54·2 %	8 years.
6	Audhesh Narayan Singh	M.A., Allahabad University	II Division 574/1100 52·1%	
7	(Miss) Pushp Lata Jain	M.A , Delhi University	II Division 415/800 51·9%	
8	(Mrs.) Swadesh Ahuja	M.A , Delhi University	II Division 422/800 52·7%	
9	H.P.G. Frazer .	M.A., University of British Columbia		
10	(Miss) Anuradha Gupta	M A., Allahabad University	II Division 620/1100 56·3%	
11	P. Raghunadha Rao .	M.A., Banaras Hindu University	II Division 466/800 58·2%	
12	(Mrs.) Shila Sen	M.A., Calcutta Universtity	II Division 379/800 47·3%	
13	Bimal Kumar Mukherjee	M.A., Calcutta University	II Division 404/800 50·5%	6 years
14	R. L. Mutalik Patil .	M.A., Karnatak University, Dharwar.	I Division 491/800 61·3%	..

1	2	3	4		5
15	P.N. Shimpi . . .	M.A., Poona University	II Division	479/800	59·8%	2 years
16	S.N. Tawale .	M.A., Poona University	II Division			..
17	Subash Chander Jain .	LL.M., Bombay University	II Division	342/600	57%	
18	(Miss) Suvarna Bhatt .	M.A., Gujarat University	I Division	496/800	62%	
19	Kapileshwar Labh	M.A., Patna University	II Division	448/800	56%	One year
20	Pushpesh Kumar Pant .	M.A., Agra University	I Division	446/700	63·7%	..
21	Otto Sutomo Roesnadi .	M.A., Hawaii (USA)				
22	V.P. Vaidik .	M.A., Indore University	I Division	522/800	65·2%	
23	Sudhir Bhatnagar	M.A., Allahabad University	II Division			

1966-67

S. No.	Name of the Student	Qualification	Percentage of marks/ Division	Experience in Teaching/ Research
1	2	3	4	5
1	B. K. Mukherjee . .	M. A. from Calcutta University	II Class 50·5 %	7 years teaching experience

2	Gulshan Rai	M. A. from Punjab University	II Class 54·3%	3 years teaching experience
3	Miss Jyotsna Saksena	M. A. from Allahabad University	Ist Class 61·4%	Nil
4	V. S. Mani	M. A. from Utkal University	Ist Class 62 5%	One year
5	Barrister Prem.	M. A. form Gauhati University	Ist Class 61·2%	Three years
6	Shiv Prakash Bakshi .	M. A. from Punjab University	II Class 50·7%	
7	Oswald L. Mathias .	M. A. from Madras University	II Class 54·6%	Eight years
8	E. S. Srinivasan .	M. A. from Madras University	II Class 'B' Grade between 45—60%	5 years—13 Articles published
9	Jayashekara . .	M. A. from Mysore University	II Class 75%	Seven years
10	Mrs. Satyavati Raju .	M. A. from Bangalore University	II Class 51·3%	Nil
11	Mrs. Nirmala Vaidya .	M. A. from Baroda University	Ist Class 62·7%	Nil
12	Miss Anuradha Trivedi	M. A. from B. H. University	II Class 56·2%	One year

1	2	3	4	5
13	Sayeed Javeed Alam	M. A. from Osmania University	Ist Class 62·6%	Nil
14	Birendra Kumar Verma	M. A. from Bihar University	II Class 50·6%	
15	Mohd. Nazir Uddin Meni	M. A. from Rajputana University	II Class 53·5%	11 years teaching experience
16	H. N. H. Ansari	M. A. from Bombay University	II Class 56·7%	Nil
17	V. H. Jambholkar	M. A. from Nagpur University	II Class 53%	Nil
18	Miss. Jayanti Guha	M. A. from Jadavpur University	II Class 55·5%	Nil
19	Bhagwan Dass Arora	M. A. from Agra University	Ist Class 58·8%	Nil
20	V. Krishna Murthy	M. A. from Bangalore University	Ist Class 62·1%	Nil
21	M.V. Srinivas	M. A. from Mysore University	II Class 57·8%	9 years
22	Alagappa Valliappan	M. A. from Madras University	II Class 53.1 %	
23	D. P. Singh	M. A. from Allahabad University	II Class 58·6%	Nil

24	K. S. Jawatkar	M. A. from Delhi University	II class 52·3%	Research, articles published
25	Miss. Nirmala Ramula	M. A. from Delhi University	II class 54%	Nil
26	S. Manoharan	M. A. from Madras University	II class 'B' grade between 45—60%	5 years and some research articles published
27	Raghnath Ram	M. A. from Allahabad University	II class 59·5%	6 years teaching experience
28	K.C. Saikia	M. A. from Gauhati University	I class 60·8%	

1967-68

Sl. No.	Name of the Student	Qualification	Percentage of marks/ Division	Experience in teaching research
1	2	3	4	5
1	Gugu Prasad Pataik	M. A., Allahabad University	II Division 51·3%	
2	Amulya Prasad Sharma	M. A., Delhi University	II Division 54·3%	2 years
3	Kuruvilla Mathews	M. A., Delhi University	II Division 54·3%	3 years

1	2	3	4	5
4	V. Krishnamoorthi	B. L., Madras University	49·7%	
5	(Miss) Poma Chatterjee	M. A., Jodhpur University	I Division 64·7%	
6	(Miss) C. S. Lakshmi	M. A., Madras University	I Division 'A' Grade between 60—65%	..
7	Mohanlal Morzaria	M. A. (Eco.), M. A. (Pol. Sci.), Calcutta University	II Division 50% II Division	5 years
8	Pl. Andiappan	M. A., Madras University	II Division 55%	
9	Ram Singh Saini	M. A., Delhi University	II Division 53%	
10	G. Viswanathan	M. A., Madras University	II Division 'B' Grade between 45—60%	
11	Narayana	M. A., Mysore University	II Division First Rank 58·5%	9 years
12	B. Vivakanandan	M. A., Kerala University	II Division 53·41%	4 years
13	Walaiti Ram	M. A., Punjab University	II Division 50%	
14	(Miss) Lalita Ramaswaym	M. A., Delhi University	II Division 50·1 %	
15	K. C. Kartar	M. A., Punjab University	II Division 50%	3 years

16	Gyneshwar Chaturvdi	M. A., Agra University	II Division 57·1%	
17	Naranarayan Das	M. A., Calcutta University	II Division 50·3%	5 years
18	Mohammad Siddique	M. A., Delhi University	II Division 51·3%	
19	Hari Om Mittal	M. A., Agra University	I Division 61·2%	
20	Anand Shankar Ojha	M. A., Allahabad University	II Division 56·6%	
21	(Miss) Ramesh Mathur	M. A., Rajasthan University	II Division 51·5%	
22	Ashok Gajanan Modak	M. A., (Eco.) M. A., (Pol.Sci) Poona University	II Division 56% I Division 62%	
23	Surendra Kumar Bhutani	M. A., Agra University	II Division 50%	
24	Ramesh Chander Thaper	M. A., Delhi University	II Division 50·2%	11 years
25	K. A. Ganesh	M. A., Bihar University	II Division 50·7%	4 years
26	Pramod Narain Sharma	M. A., Bihar University	I Division 61·1%	
27	Satish Chandra	M. A., Delhi University	II Division 50·2%	12 years

APPENDIX V

(*Vide* para 3·15)

Statement showing the total number of Foreign Students country-wise who have studied in the School during each of the year since its inception and the number who have passed out.

S. No.	Country	Number of Students			No. of regular students who joined during the year	No. of awarded Ph. D. degree
		No. of Casual students	No. of Special Students	No. of Regular Ph. D. students		
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1955-56					
1	UAR			1 (continued)	1	
	1956-57					
1	USA .	1				
2	Nepal			3 (continued)	3	..
3	UAR			(2 Both left without completing studies)	1	
	1957-58					
1	Nepal			(4 continued)	1	
2	Iran			1 (continued)	1	
3	USA .	2				
	1958-59					
1	Nepal			(5 one left without completing studies and other four continued)	1	

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
2	Iran			1 (continued)		
3	USA	1				
	1959-60					
1	Nepal			6 (3 left without completing studies and others 3 continued)	2	
2	UAR	1				
3	Canada			1 (continued)	1	
4	USA	3				
5	Iran			1 (continued)		
6	Japan .	1				
	1960-61					
1	Canada			1 (continued)		
2	USA .	3				
3	Nepal	3		3 (one left without completing studies and other 2 continued)		
4	Iran			1 (continued)		
5	Australia	1				
	1961-62					
1	USA .	3				
2	Nepal			3 (one left without completing studies and other 2 continued)	1	..
3	Chile	1				
4	Iran			1 (continued)		
5	Canada			1 (continued)		..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1962-63					
1	USA .	4				
2	Japan .	2		..	..	
3	Thailand .	..		1 (continued)	1	
4	West Germany	1		..		
5	Iran . .			1 (continued)		
6	Nepal		..	2 (continued)		
7	Canada		..	1 (continued)		
	1963-64					
1	USA .	7		..		..
2	Canada			1 (Awarded Ph. D. degree)		1
3	Indonesia	1		1 (continued)	1	
4	West Germany	1				
5	Japan .	1		..		
6	Iran . .			1 (continued)	..	
7	Nepal			2 (continued)		
8	Thailand			1 (continued)		
	1964-65					
1	Australia	1	1			
2	USA .	2		..		
3	Thailand			1 (continued)	..	
4	West Germany	1	1	..		
5	Iran .	1		1 (continued)		..
6	Nepal . .			2 (one awarded Ph. D. degree and the other continue)		1
7	Japan .	1	1	..		
8	Indonesia .	1	..	1 (continued)	..	..

1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	1965-66 ...					
1	USA . .	2		..		
2	Thailand .	1		1 (continued)		
3	West Germany .	1		..		
4	Iran . .			1 (continued—has submitted his theses for examination)		
5	Japan .	1		..		
6	Indonesia			1 (continued)	..	
7	Canada			1 (continued)	1	
8	UAR .			1 (continued)		
9	Nepal			1 (continued)		
	1966-67					
1	Australia .	1	..	..		
2	Thailand .	..	..	1 (continued)		
3	Iran . .	..		1 (continued)		
4	Indonesia .	..		1 (continued)		
5	Canada .	..		1 (continued)	..	
6	UAR .	..		1 (continued)	1	
7	Jordan .			1 (continued)	1	..
8	Nepal .			1 (Awarded Ph. D. degree)	..	1
9	U.K. . .	1		..		..

APPENDIX VI

(*Vide* para 3.23.)

Brief description of the scope of instruction at the Indian School of International Studies in various Departments.

AMERICAN STUDIES

Candidates admitted for doctoral work in this Department will be required to complete an intensive programme of courses over a period of two years. The courses will cover American History, diplomacy, government, and social, cultural, and economic institutions. The emphasis is on developments since 1900.

Academic Year 1967-68:

First Year Programme

A. United States of America

I term (1) US history in the twentieth century 1896-1912

(2) Diplomatic history of the United States 1896-1912

II term (1) US history in the twentieth century 1912-1932

(2) Diplomatic history of the United States 1912-1932

III term (1) US history in the twentieth century 1933-1945

(2) Diplomatic history of the United States 1933-1945

Seminars

II term (1) Seminar : Significant domestic issues in the United States since 1900

III term (1) Seminar : Significant problems in recent American foreign relations

(2) Seminar : American social, political, and economic institutions

B. Latin America

I term Survey of Latin American history up to 1900

II term Survey of Latin American affairs since 1900

III term Seminar : Contemporary problems of Latin America

CENTRAL ASIAN STUDIES

A. Introduction

Early history of Central Asia—social organization of the Turkie-Mongolic peoples of Central Asia—social, economic, and political institutions of Central Asia since 1917—China, India, and the USSR in Central Asia since 1950—contemporary political developments in Central Asia.

B. Central Asia

I Main Area

(*a*) Afghanistan ;

(*b*) Central Asian Republics and Kazakhstan/USSR ;

(*c*) Inner Mongolia Sinkiang, and Tibet autonomous regions/ People's Republic of China ; and

(*d*) Mongolian People's Republic.

II Peripheral Areas

(*a*) The Himalaya (India) ;

(*b*) Manchuria (China) ;

(*c*) Siberia and the Caucasus (USSR) ; and

(*d*) North-East Iran.

COMMONWEALTH STUDIES

Historical and geographical background of the Commonwealth—the development of responsible government in Canada, Australia, New Zealand, and South Africa—problems of imperial unity—Colonial and Imperial Commonwealth and expanding self-government after 1920—the Balfour Report, the Statute of Westminster, and Dominion Status—intra—Commonwealth relations and foreign policy before and since the Second World War—India and the Commonwealth—de-colonization in Africa : its impact on Central and Southern Africa—the development of the multi-racial Commonwealth —patterns of Commonwealth trade—regional interests and associations of member states—the Commonwealth today : its nature, structure, and function—the future of the Commonwealth.

EAST ASIAN STUDIES

A. Modern China 1840-1949

Political and economic institutions—cultural systems of nineteenth-century China—Western impact and China's response—the Republican movement under Sun Yat-sen—the war lords and civil wars—the Kuomintang Government—the Communist movements—the People's Government of 1949—economic development and problems in modern China—socio-cultural institutions and social change—international relations.

B. Modern Japan 1868-1952

Meiji Restoration and its repercussions—Western challenge and Japan's response—Japanese Empire's expansion—rise of militarism—industrialization and economic development—the First World War—major events between the First and the Second World Wars—Japan's entry and defeat in the Second World War—Allied Occupation and reforms—the San Francisco Treaty, 1952.

C. Contemporary institutions and developments in China and Japan—government structure and political parties—the ideology of Mao Tse-tung—international relations of contemporary China and Japan—economic institutions, developments, and problems—socio-cultural conditions and change.

D. Modern Korean history and institutions.

EUROPEAN AFFAIRS

A. Introduction

(*a*) Geographical frontiers of Europe

(*b*) Western Europe

(*c*) Eastern Europe

(*d*) Nature of South-East Europe

(*e*) Iberian Peninsula

(*f*) Geo-politics of Europe

(*g*) Middle Europe

(*h*) Nordic States

B. Europe through the Centuries

C. A History of France and Germany

(a) France

(b) Germany

INTERNATIONAL ECONOMICS

International and interregional trade—pure theories of international trade—dynamics of international trade—welfare implications of international trade.

Balance of payments : its presentation and interpretation—mechanism of balance of payments adjustment—effect of disequilibria in the balance of payments upon prices, employment, and economic growth.

International trade policy.

COMPARATIVE ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Analysis of the process of economic growth with special reference to the experiences of Britain, France, India, Japan, the USA, and the USSR :

1. Stage theories of growth
2. Relative backwardness as a determinant of the growth process
3. Market expansion and growth
4. Technical change and growth
5. The financing of growth
6. Sectoral balances and the growth process
7. Political and sociological implications of economic growth.

MATHEMATICAL ECONOMICS AND STATISTICS

Relevant areas in algebra, co-ordinate geometry, trignometry, differential and integral calculus, matrix algebra—application of mathematics to problems of international trade theory—statistical methods: measures of central value and dispersion—statistical inference estimation and tests of hypotheses for mean and variance—regression and tests of hypotheses for mean and variance—regression and correlation—application of statistics to problems in economics.

INTERNATIONAL LAW

A. Peace

I Introduction

(*a*) Nature, function, and sources of international law ;

(*b*) codification ; and

(*c*) relation between international law and municipal law.

II Membership in the International Community

(*a*) States, individuals, and international organizations as subjects of international law ;

(*b*) recognition of states and governments ; and

(*c*) state succession.

III Territory and Territorial Jurisdiction

(*a*) Territorial boundaries—land, river, sea, airspace, and outerspace boundaries ;

(*b*) internal, territorial, and international waters ;

(*c*) sovereignty and territorial jurisdiction ;

(*d*) nationality and jurisdiction over nationals ;

(*e*) jurisdiction with respect to foreign states, their property, agents, and armed forces ;

(*f*) jurisdiction over aliens, asylum, and extradition; and

(*g*) international responsibility for damages to aliens and the law of international claims.

IV Content and Conduct of International Relations

(*a*) The right of legation ;

(*b*) diplomatic envoys and their immunities; and

(*c*) consuls, their functions and privileges.

V Treaties

(*a*) The making of treaties ;

(*b*) the interpretation of treaties ; and

(*c*) the termination of treaties.

B. Disputes, War, and Neutrality

I Disputes and Their Settlement

(a) Non-violent means : negotiations, conciliation, arbitration, and adjudication ; and

(*b*) violent means : retortion, reprisals, pacific blockade, and intervention.

II War

(*a*) Renunciation of war ;

(*b*) commencement, conduct, and conclusion of war ;

(*c*) Geneva conventions concerning the treatment of the wounded and the sick and of prisoners of war ; and

(*d*) war crimes

III Neutrality

(*a*) Neutrality under traditional international law ;

(*b*) neutrality and the Charter of the United Nations ; and

(*c*) blockade and contraband control.

C. Law of International Organization

(*a*) Development of international organizations and their effect on international law ;

(*b*) constitution and functioning of the League of Nations ;

(*c*) the organs and the constitution of the United Nations ;

(*d*) the United Nations and

(i) the maintenance of world peace,

(ii) domestic jurisdiction,

(iii) universal membership,

(iv) suspension, expulsion, and withdrawal from membership,

(v) the protection of human rights, and

(vi) the trust territories ;

(*e*) the International Court of Justice ; and

(*f*) the International Law Commission.

INTERNATIONAL POLITICS AND ORGANIZATION

A. Theory of International Politics

I Different Approaches to the Study of International Politics

(*a*) Nature of theory ;

(*b*) basic concepts of international politics; and

(*c*) the theoretical aspects of international relations.

II International Politics as a Struggle for Power

(*a*) Role of power ; and

(*b*) nationalism and imperialism.

III Ideological Element in International Politics

IV Foundations and Limitations of National Powers

V Balance of Power

VI Problem of Peace

VII Factors in the Formulation and Implementation of Foreign Policy.

B. Main Developments in International Politics in the Twentieth Century

The origins and background of the First World war—the peace settlement—the search for security—America as a world Power—the origins and background of the Second World War—the Cold War and its manifestations—the rise of new nations in Asia and Africa and their growing role in world affairs, with particular reference to India —Chinese expansionism and the Sino-Soviet rift—nuclear stalemate and the struggle for peace.

C. International Organization

Nature, bases, and development of international organization—diplomatic and consular organization and practice—international conferences—treaties—international administration—the League of Nations : structure and function—the United Nations : structure and functions, including the Secretariat and the Specialized Agencies—International Courts and arbitration—disarmament—world government.

POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY

A. The nature and scope of political geography—political geography and international studies—history and development of geo-political thought.

B. Elements of political geography : primary, physical, and human elements.

C. Some special aspects of political geography ;

(a) Oceans as international area—physical, economic and cultural aspects of oceans, territorial seas, and contiguous zones.

(*b*) Boundaries in international relations—development and concept of boundaries and frontiers—types of boundaries, boundary functions, and frictions—physical and cultural

factors in boundary-making, delimitation, and demarcation of boundaries.

(c) Population factors in international affairs—density and distribution of population—population and food supply—problem of over and under-population—future world population.

SOUTH ASIAN STUDIES

South Asia as a region: Indian, Pakistan, Ceylon, Nepal, Sikkim, and Bhutan—society and culture of South Asian countries in the middle of the eighteenth century—establishment of British rule in India and Ceylon and the spread of British influence to other parts of South Asia—economic and social changes in the wake of British sway—rise of nationalism and the emergence of independent states—constitutional and political developments and social and economic changes in the region in the post-colonial period—foreign policies and relations.

SOUTH-EAST ASIAN STUDIES

The early history of South-East Asia—Western colonialism in South-East Asian countries—political developments and institutions in modern South-East Asia—foreign relations of South-East Asian countries—India and modern South-East Asia—recent economic developments in South-East Asia.

Critical analysis of political, economic, and social developments, especially since 1903, in Burma, Cambodia, Indonesia, Laos, Malaysia, the Philippines, Singapore, Thailand, and Vietnam.

SOVIET STUDIES

A. Nineteenth-Century Background :

Culmination of the process of expansion of Russia—the autocratic tradition—the agrarian problem—Russian intellectual tradition—genesis and growth of revolutionary movement—beginnings of industrialization—foreign relations.

B. Twentieth-Century Russia before the Revolution :

Buttressing the autocracy—growth of new sources of protest—the Revolution of 1905—Russia in war and revolution 1914-1917.

C. The Soviet Period :

1. The October Revolution—the Peace and Land decrees—civil war

and foreign intervention—War Communism—the Comintern—the New Economic Policy—factional struggle within the Russian Communist Party—the emergence of Stalin.

2. The revolution from above—planned production—collectivization of agriculture—the constitution of 1936—the great purges—foreign affairs—the USSR in the Second World War—post-war development —the end of the Stalin era.

3. The interregnum—the emergence of Khrushchev—the XX CPSU Congress—the denigration of Stalin—internal reforms—Soviet relations with the West, Eastern Europe, Communist China, and the developing countries—trends in Soviet domestic and foreign policies in the post-Khrushchev era.

WEST ASIAN STUDIES AND ARAB AFRICA

A. West Asia

Historical background—geographical setting—the Arab world under the Ottomans—the Arab revolt and its aftermath—factors of unity and discord in the Arab world—political, economic, and social developments in the Lebanon, Iraq, Syria, Jordan, Saudi Arabia, Yemen, Aden, Kuwait, and the Persian Gulf Sheikhdoms—the Palestine question—Israel—West Asia and the Great Powers—West Asian oil.

B. Arab Africa

The historical background of Arab Africa—geographical setting—independence movements and nationalist forces in the area—political and economic developments in Egypt, the Sudan, Libya, Algeria, Tunisia, and Morocco.

MODERN INDIAN HISTORY

The conquest of India by the British 1757-1857—consolidation of the Central Government under the British—changes in the Indian economy—political awakening and the national movement for freedom—political ideas in modern India—the emergence of Leftist political forces—the Moslems and Indian nationalism—changes in social patterns—India since Independence.

APPENDIX VII

Summary of Recommendations/Conclusions contained in the Report

S. No.	Reference to para No. of the Report	Summary of Recommendations/Conclusions
1	2	3
1.	1.22	**The Committee have noted in paras 1.22 to 1.24 of the Report that the procedure adopted by the Ministry for the creation of the Indian School of International Studies and its ultimate recognition as a deemed university under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956, appears to be rather extraordinary.**
2.	1.23	The Indian Council of World Affairs, Delhi, felt in 1951 the need for adequately developing the objective study of international affairs in India. Feeling that the Council's Secretariat had the nucleus of a competent staff for this purpose and considering the past record of the Council in organising research in international affairs and relations, the Council considered themselves to be eminently suited to take the initiative in the matter. **The Council appointed a committee with** the intention of setting up a centre of study in order to train students for the post-graduate research in international affairs at its headquarters in New Delhi. This Committee recommended the setting up of such an institution; the Executive Committee of the Council considered it and forwarded the proposal to the University of Delhi, Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission for consideration. A formal application was made in July, 1954. The inten-

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		tion in making the proposal was that the School should be affiliated to the University of Delhi and should become like the Delhi School of Economics, one of its constituent institutions. The University of Delhi granted it the necessary affiliation and the School was inaugurated in October, 1955.
3.	1.24	Although the association of the School with the University of Delhi was stated to be "most useful and in particular such association helped the School to understand and formulate for itself the correct standards in academic work relating to social sciences," an initiative was again taken by the Indian Council of World Affairs to separate the School from the University of Delhi. The Ministry of Education appointed a committee to examine the desirability or otherwise of empowering the School by an Act of Parliament to confer or award degrees in respect of courses of study conducted by it. That Committee submitted a report within a month and half recommending that the Government of India should introduce necessary legislation in order to enable the School to award its own degrees. But Government decided that the School should be conferred the status of an university under U.G.C. Act rather than by fresh legislation. Under this decision, the U.G.C. was consulted and the School was declared as a deemed university under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.
4.	1.25	The Committee having scrutinised the correspondence between the Ministry of Education and the Ministry of Law in this regard to the declaration of the School as "deemed University" under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act feel that Government in issuing a Notification without in the first instance insisting upon the School framing a suitable constitution and setting up its Governing Body and Board of Research Studies did not act with its usual care and caution. The procedure of granting recognition to the School

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		prior to the framing of constitution, etc. on the basis of verbal representations made to them by the sponsors of the proposed School is not correct.
5.	1.26	In view of the fact that the Ministry of Law clearly expressed the view that the University status once granted under the U.G.C. Act could not be withdrawn without an amendment of the Act to that effect, it is not understood why the representative of the Ministry, during the course of evidence before the Committee, sought to impress that it was always open to Government to revoke the notification if it was found that the standards maintained by the School were not adequate. The Committee regret that the advice of the Ministry of Law on the question of giving recognition for limited periods to institutions deemed to be universites was not obtained in 1958 when the very first institution was brought under the purview of Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956.
6.	1.27	The Committee agree with the opinion expressed by the then Vice-Chancellor of the University of Delhi on the proposal to make the School a deemed University that "the award of degrees should be the privilege of universities duly established by an Act of Legislature" and that "setting up of institutions of a university standard in a few limited fields of study may not be desirable especially if there are universities close by of established reputation and standing doing similar work." The Committee have commented on the criteria of deeming a University in para 1.45 of this Report.
7.	1.28	The Committee regret that Government did not give the opinion of the then Vice-Chancellor of Delhi University regarding setting up of institutions of a university standard in a few limited fields of study and possibilities of duplication of

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		work between the University of Delhi and the School, the consideration it deserved.
8.	1.29	Another peculiar feature which the Committee have noted with regard to the setting up of the School is that several months before the proposal to establish a School of International Studies was made, Government had been approached for allotting a plot of land for the School and this was done.
9.	1.45	The Committee are unhappy that the views of eminent educationists were not invited by Government before bringing the institutions under the purview of Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956. The Committee are also unhappy that no general principles have been laid down for deeming an institution as a university under the University Grants Commission Act all these years. From May, 1966 to October, 1967 the Standing Committee of the University Grants Commission had not been able to go into the important question of laying down certain principles for granting 'deemed to be university' status to institutions under Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, which was one of its terms of reference. While the provision for deeming an institution as a university under the U.G.C. Act, which gives Scope for experimentation and innovation, is welcome, the Committee would like to emphasise that an impression should not be allowed to grow that political and other interests preponderate in the recognition of such institutions. They agree with the views of the Education Commission (1964-66) that in deeming institutions as universities under the University Grants Commission Act the most careful attention should be paid to the question of educational standards so that the provision in the University Grants Commission Act does not "become a cheap side or back-door to university status."

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10.	1.46	The Committee would like to point out that while the Visiting Committee appointed in 1964 by the University Grants Commission to review the progress made by the Indian School of International Studies recommended that the School "may be given recognition under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act, 1956 for a further period of 5 years", the Ministry of Education intimated to the School in their communication dated the 4th February, 1966 that "the Government of India have agreed to grant recognition to the School under the University Grants Commission Act, 1956 for an indefinite period". The Committee fail to understand the reasons for the recommendation made by the Pavate Committee for granting recognition to the School for a further period of 5 years in spite of the fact that Government cannot withdraw the recognition once granted to the School by the notification issued in pursuance of Section 3 of the University Grants Commission Act, 1956, as opined by the Secretary, Department of Legal Affairs, Ministry of Law.
11.	1.47	The Committee suggest that a thorough review of the case that Government cannot withdraw the recognition once granted to the Schedule under Section 3 of the U.G.C. Act be made to ascertain what the powers of the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission are, with regard to control over the affairs of Deemed Universities and what remedial action is called for.
12.	1.57	While the Committee are glad to note that the University Grants Commission are seeking to promote area studies in other universities, they are of the opinion that the aims and objectives for which the School was set up in 1955 have not been achieved to the extent it should be expected of an institution which has been in existence for more than a decade. An important aspect of international studies, namely African

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		Studies is yet to be developed; the Soviet Studies is yet to be given the importance it deserves and studies on South-East Asia are yet to be strengthened.
13.	1.58	Another aspect on which the Committee would like to comment is the proposal to start the Department of African Studies in the School by the Panikkar Committee in 1960 when the University of Delhi had been running a full-fledged Department of African Studies since 1955. The Committee believe this was one of the aspects, *i.e.*, of duplication of expenditure and efforts that was hinted at by the then Vice-Chancellor of the Delhi University when the proposal was made to sever the relations of the School with the University of Delhi. It is not understood why the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission did not consider it necessary to strengthen the Department of African Studies in the Delhi University or to open similar Departments in other established and reputed universities in India if they felt taht there was need for developing such studies. This could have, in the opinion of the Committee, given better results at lesser cost to the public exchequer.
14.	1.59	The Committee are of the view that had the Indian School of International Studies continued its existence as an affiliated body of the University of Delhi, the results would have been much more significant.
15.	2.5	The Committee note that although the University Grants Commission recommended in August, 1961, that the School be advised to frame a suitable constitution setting up its Governing Body and Board of Research Studies prior to the issue of notification "deeming" the School as a University, and the School authorities promised to do so to the Ministry as soon as the notification was issued, this was finally done only in

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		June 1963, that is 21 months after the issue of the notification.
16.	2.9	The Committee agree with the suggestion of the Pavate Committee that teachers of the School as such should not be on the Society. They, however, feel that there is no justification for having as many as ten Heads of Departments on the Governing Body. They recommend that the position may be reviewed and the desirability of having fewer Heads of the Departments by rotation, on the basis of seniority, on the Board of Governors may be considered.
17.	2.12	The Committee are unhappy to note that the observation of the Pavate Committee regarding an additional provision in the Rules and Regulations of the School providing for an inspection to be made of the School has not been approved by the Society so far in spite of the fact that the Board of Governors have agreed to do so. They trust that the Society will incorporate the provision in the Rules and Regulations of the School at an early date.
18.	2.27	The Committee are concerned to note that there is no material change in the representation of the Indian Council of World Affairs on the Board of Governors of the School. They suggest that the position may be reviewed again in the light of the recommendations made by the Pavate Committee. The Committee agree with the views expressed by the representative of the Ministry of Education that there should not be a dominant role played by one organisation in the affairs of the School. The Committee are unhappy to note that the recommendation of the Pavate Committee regarding the 'appointment of President of the Indian Council of World Affairs as an *ex-officio* member of the Board of Governors but not its permanent President' has not been implemented and approved by the Society of the School even after 2 years of the sub-

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		mission of the Report to the University Grants Commission. They recommend that this should be done without any further delay.
19.	2.33	The Committee note that the recommendation of the Pavate Committee that the Chairman of the Board of Governors should not be the Chairman of the Executive Committee of the Indian School of International Studies has been accepted by the Government in principle. They are of the view that the present position should not be permitted to continue for an indefinite period and appropriate steps should be taken by the University Grants Commission to see that the necessary amendments to the rules are carried out by 1969 when the next review by the Visiting Committee of the University Grants Commission is expected to take place.
20.	2.34	The Committee do not find any justification for increasing the strength of the Executive Committee from eleven to thirteen in order to equalise the representation of the internal and external members. They feel that the objective could have been achieved by reducing the external membership from six to five, *i.e.* one person instead of 2 to be elected by the Board of Governors from amongst the representatives of the Indian Council of World Affairs. In this way the strength of the Executive Committee would have come down to 10 with equal representation of internal and external members as suggested by the Pavate Committee. The Committee recommend that the Government may examine the feasibility of carrying out this change.
21.	2.41	In order to facilitate the process of appointment of the Members of the Academic Council under category (v) of its composition (*i.e.* four persons not being employees of the school invited by the Director for their special knowledge), the Committee would suggest that a panel of experts

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		should be prepared in advance. The Committee further suggest that composition of the panel should be reviewed periodically and all appointments to the Academic Council should be made from amongst the persons included in the panel.
22.	2.54	The Committee are unhappy to note that the Board of Governors of the School have turned down the suggestions of the Pavate Committee for abolition of the Finance Committee as an authority of the School and setting it up as a Sub-Committee of the Executive Committee. Further, the Committee are of the view that the reason for appointment of an eminent public figure as the Treasurer of the School on the ground that the School will be able to raise additional funds does not seem to be convincing.
23.	2.55	The Committee note that the Treasurer has been assigned onerous and responsible duties which require whole time attention, but the Committee do not understand how an eminent public figure could devote the time and attention required for the proper and efficient functioning of the School and careful supervision over its financial affairs.
24.	2.56	The Committee suggest that the whole matter of supervision over the financial affairs of the school may be reviewed by the Ministry and University Grants Commission and the desirability of appointing a whole-time Finance Officer as is the practice in Central Universities may be considered.
25.	2.65	The Committee note the composition of the Selection Committee for the appointment of teachers and other staff of the School. They hope that expeditious action would be taken to obtain the final approval of the Society on the recommendations made by the Pavate Committee, which have already been approved by the University Grants Commission and the Governing Body of the School.

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26.	2.66	The Committee note that according to an amendment already approved by the Board of Governors the meeting of the Selection Committee can be held only if at least one outside expert is present. They would like this amendment to be approved by the Society of the School early.
27.	2.70	The Committee are not convinced of the reasons advanced in justification of holding so many sittings of the Selection Committee for selecting candidates for filling up so few posts. They desire that in the interest of economy and expedition, this aspect may be looked into.
28.	2.78	As the Director of the Indian School of International Studies is a member of the staff and is also the administrative head of the Institution, the Committee do not see any special reason for conferring on him the status of a Vice-Chancellor. They, however, agree with the Pavate Committee's view that the Director should be a person of outstanding academic background and experience. As regards the procedure for selection of the Director, the Committee fail to understand in what way the revised rule for the appointment of the Director, which has been approved by the Ministry is a "considerable improvement," in the proper selection of the Director when for final approval it will again be referred to the Board of Governors of the School. They would like to observe that barring a very slight improvement *viz.* the Visitor shall appoint one person on the Committee consisting of three persons (two of whom will again be nominated by the Board of Governors) and appoint one of the three members as Chairman of the Committee, there does not appear to be any significant improvement in the mode of selection of the Director. The Committee feel that the revised rule as approved by the Ministry of Education/ University Grants Commission does not serve

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		the purpose for which it was intended. The Committee would therefore suggest that the revised rule may again be reviewed by the Government/University Grants Commission.
29.	2.79	The Committee note that the normal tenure of teachers of Delhi, Banaras and Aligarh Universities is 60 years which can be extended upto 65 years in two extensions; and in the case of "Deemed" Universities the age of superannuation is 60 years which could be extended. In view of the fact that the Director of the School of International Studies is also a teacher, the Committee are not aware of the reasons why in the revised rules, which have been approved by the Ministry of Education, the age of superannuation of the Director has been raised to 65. The Committee feel that there is need for maintaining uniformity in regard to the age of superannuation in the Central Universities as well as in all the "Deemed" Universities.
30.	2.86	The Committee feel that the stage has now arrived when the School should be left alone to develop and function independently like any other all-India Institute. The Committee are of the view that total separation of the School from the Council is over due after its recognition as a 'deemed' university by the Government of India.
31.	2.87	The Committee feel that the dominant role of the Indian Council of World Affairs in the affairs of the School and its vital committees is not in consonance with the independent status of the School which is a "deemed" university. A number of the Council's employees (teaching, research, library and administrative staff) have worked in the past and are still working in the School. Even both the Directors of the School so far appointed were from the staff of the Council.

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32.	2.88	The Committee trust that the Ministry/University Grants Commission would take note of the present position and initiate remedial action in the matter.
33.	3.12	The reason advanced for not fixing an in-take capacity for enrolment of Ph.D. students in the School on the ground that "the fixing of any such quota is likely to be arbitrary and harmful" is not convincing. The Ministry have stated that the object of the School is "to take in all the best qualified candidates available among the applicants each year for all departments and according to preferences given by the applicants themselves." This appears impracticable to the Committee in the sense that without fixing any in-take capacity the School will not known what would be the requirements by way of teachers and facilities to be extended to the students, like accommodation, etc.
34.	3.13	The Committee would like to point out that according to their own admission the School had been admitting students who did not possess the minimum prescribed qualifications and experience needed, every year. If the School propose to continue to do so, there is likelihood of the standards going down. The Committee would urge the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission to examine this aspect as in the opinion of the Committee it is desirable that a specific intake capacity for enrolment of Ph.D. students should be fixed.
35.	3.14	The Committee are not happy that the conditions for admission to the School are required under the rules are not being observed strictly as in the course of the last few years a high percentage of students admitted did not possess the requisite minimum qualifications. The Committee are of the opinion that if there is such a dearth of candidates with requisite qualifications

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		for enrolment as Ph.D. students, it is better to change the rules than relax it frequently. The Committee hope, therefore, that early steps would be taken by the Ministry of Education/ University Grants Commission to get the rules governing admission to the School suitably amended.
36.	3.20	The Committee note that only three foreign students (two from Nepal and one from Canada) have been awarded Ph.D. degrees so far since the establishment of the School in 1955. Further, out of 17 foreign nationals admitted as regular students for studying for the award of Ph.D. degree of the School, 8 have left without completing their studies. Since the foreign students who come through the Government of India scholarships are rarely expected to leave the School without completing their studies, it appears that most of the students who left the School without completing their studies were those who came to the School directly. The Committee feel, therefore, that there should be ways and means of extending the control of the School over them and for enforcing discipline as in the case of other students. It is also desirable that a close scrutiny with regard to admission of such students is kept.
37.	3.29	The Committee are unhappy to note that the recommendation of the Tyabji Committee for the merging of the Departments of International Law and International Organisation has not been implemented and instead the Department of International Organisation has been renamed as the Department of International Politics and Organisation. The Committee feel that there is duplication in the studies now undertaken by the two Departments. They therefore suggest that the question of amalgamating these two Departments into a single Department may be reconsidered.

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38.	3.31	The Committee are constrained to note that no efforts have been made to coordinate the work of the Department of International Economics with the programme of research and other activities of the Delhi School of Economics and similar other organisations in Delhi at the institutional level. They would urge that the School should take appropriate steps to forge internal institutional links with the Delhi School of Economics and similar other institutions.
39.	3.35	The Committee regret that although the Tyabji Committee recommended as early as 1963 that a separate Department of European Studies should be set up, the Ministry/University Grants Commission have not yet implemented the recommendation.
40.	3.38	The Committee are surprised to note that the Government/University Grants Commission instead of setting up a separate Department of Soviet Studies in the School thought it proper to sanction two posts (one Reader and one Lecturer) for this purpose as early as in August, 1962, even though a separate Department is yet to be created.
41.	3.39	Considering the importance of Soviet Studies, the Committee trust that the Government/University Grants Commission will approve the proposal of setting up a separate Department of Soviet Studies without any further delay.
42.	3.43	The Committee are very much surprised to note that the School is "quite ignorant as to who are the Russian specialists in the various fields" on the various subjects studied in the School because of the linguistic barriers. The Committee are not at all convinced that this could be the reason for the ignorance pleaded by the School authorities. On the other hand they are inclined to agree with the representative of the Ministry

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		of Education that the country has very good contacts with the U.S.S.R. Academy of Sciences and with learned organisations in the East European countries in the field of science and technology. It appears to the Committee that no concerted efforts seem to have been made by the School authorities to locate the Russian specialists in the various fields as this could have easily been done with the help of the published bibliographies and lists of institutions.
43.	3.44	The Committee are inclined to agree with the representative of the Ministry of Education that "an imbalance has resulted from the fact that large sums of money were received from foundations and they are necessarily spent in countries from where money came and the exchanges, therefore, were confined largely if not wholly to Western countries." The Committee trust that since this aspect has been well realised by the Ministry of Education, they will exercise their responsibilities in future with a careful watch and supervision not only in regard to financial aspects but also with regard to other activities for which such deemed institutions are intended. It is desirable that the imbalance that exists in the approach and functioning of the Indian School of International Studies is corrected at the earliest possible opportunity.
44.	3.51	The Committee are unhappy to note that so far 18 students have left the School without completing their work. Since the School has to spend large sums of money on the students in order to enable them to complete their work either in India or abroad, it is imperative that a thorough investigation is made into this aspect

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		in order to find out the reasons why the students leave the School without completing their work. Thereafter, the School may take corrective measures in order to curb this tendency.
45.	3.57	It appears to the Committee that the existing collection of important source books and material in Sanskrit or in other important Indian languages is negligible. The Committee consider it unsatisfactory that the School acquires some source books in Sanskrit, etc. as and when required by the teachers and students. In their view, it is necessary to promote regular research projects and programmes relating to Indian civilization and culture and for this it is necessary to build up collection of source books in Sanskrit, Prakrit, Pali. etc. Moreover, even with regard to modern times a lot of source material can certainly be obtained by the School in other important Indian languages so that gaps in the studies undertaken by the School on various subjects may be plugged. The Committee hope that the Ministry/University Grants Commission will take necessary steps in the matter early.
46.	3.59	The Committee do not feel satisfied with the present system of inspection and supervision over the financial and other affairs of the School. The first Reviewing Committee was appointed in 1964 and the next Reviewing Committee will be due only in 1969. The Committee further note that some recommendations made by the Reviewing Committee appointed in 1964 are yet to be implemented. In these circumstances the Committee consider that there is a need for a continuous supervision over the activities of the School and other deemed universities. They suggest, therefore, that a regular biennial inspection of the School should be conducted in addition to the review to be made by the Reviewing Committee of the University Grants Commission every five years.

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47.	3.65	The Committee are glad to note that the School authorities have approached the Government of India/University Grants Commission as well as the State Governments of Rajasthan and Uttar Pradesh for raising the value of their fellowships/scholarships to Rs. 300 per month so as to enable the students to meet their expenses. The Committee hope the authorities concerned will take early decision in the matter.
48.	3.66	The Committee are unhappy to note that the inordinate delay on the part of the State Governments to issue orders about the award of scholarships to candidates creates all round hardship. They would like the School authorities to take up this matter with the State Governments concerned, and if necessary, the good offices of the Ministry of Education may be utilised for this purpose, so that hardship is not caused to the students studying on State Government scholarships in the School.
49.	3.68	In the opinion of the Committee it is desirable to leave the final selection of the candidates for scholarships given by the State Governments to the School authorities themselves. A *via media* may be devised which will eliminate any possible hitch in the selection of candidates for award of scholarships by State Governments.
50.	3.70	The Committee are surprised that till the question of remission of tuition fees for Delhi teachers while charging the same from the teachers from other Universities and States was raised by the Committee, the attention of the Ministry was not drawn to this anomalous position which has continued since 1961, when the School was declared a "deemed University". The Committee would desire that immediate steps be taken to remove the provision which discriminates between local students and students

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		coming to the School from other universities and institutions.
51.	3.75	In the opinion of the Committee it would be more reasonable to ask a student to learn a specific language when he takes up subjects for which the learning of a particular language is essential.
52.	3.76	While agreeing with the School that first rate research can rarely be accomplished in area studies without adequate linguistic equipment, the Committee are doubtful if a course of lectures on languages covering one to two years would be sufficient to equip the students with sufficient knowledge to make use of original source materials. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission/Ministry may make an evaluation of the language training imparted by the School.
53.	3.83	The Committee feel that the training of IFS Probationers is not the legitimate function of a "deemed" university. The IFS Probationers are requied to implement Government policies in the course of their service career. The Committee would, therefore, suggest that this aspect may be looked into by the Ministry of Education before deciding whether the training course should be continued in the School. In any case, the Committee feel that arrangements for giving a special training to the IFS Probationers on the basis of personal discussion with the Ministry of External Affairs are open to objection. Should the Ministry consider it necessary to continue the training programme in the School, the Committee feel that it is desirable that the whole thing is put on a formal footing with the explicit concurrence of the Ministry of Education/External Affairs/Finance and the University Grants Commission.
54.	3.91	The Committee are glad to note that the Academic Council of the School has recently

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		decided that the Board of Research Studies may, at its discretion, permit the students of the School to write thesis in any language other than English provided it can find competent supervisor and examiner for examining the thesis in the language of the thesis and the by-law for Ph.D. degree has been suitably amended. Even though no request is stated to have been received by the School so far for submitting the doctoral thesis in a language other than English, the Committee suggest that the School should have even now, a panel of competent supervisors and examiners for examining the thesis in some of the important languages of India so that if and when a student submits his thesis in a language other than English, there would be no difficulty.
55.	3.92	The Committee are unhappy to note that some students after availing of the Government scholarships to study in the School for the full period do not submit their theses at all. The Committee are unable to accept that these are not cases of national waste. Such cases also point to the need for greater caution in selection of candidates at the time of admission so that Government money is not wasted.
56.	3.94	The Committee feel that early steps should be taken by the Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission to start undergraduate courses in the universities so that there is a good base created for the study of international relations in this country.
57.	4.15	From the facts elicited regarding the method of recruitment of Lecturers, Professors etc. the Committee feel that the present method of selection of candidates is not as objective and fair as it could be. The method of selecting a candidate as a Special Fellow on the ground that there is no suitable candidate available for the higher post advertised, then giving him special training, if necessary, by sending him abroad and

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		then calling him before the Selection Committee for selection for the higher post is not a normal method of recruitment and benefits a person in an indirect manner. In the opinion of the Committee this procedure should be stopped immediately.
58.	4.16	The Committee find from the statistics furnished that even with regard to the appointment to the posts of Professors, Readers, Lecturers, Special Fellows, Research Fellows and Research Assistants a majority of the incumbents (varying from 27 per cent to 89 per cent) had connections with the School before their appointment to these posts in some capacity or the other. It would appear, therefore, that the method and manner of selection to higher posts leads in the majority of the cases to the selection from amongst candidates already connected with the School even though it is sought to be made out that it is done by open competition by means of advertisement. This is open to criticism by the public, which should be avoided. The Committee desire that the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission should examine thoroughly this aspect for remedial steps.
59.	4.19	In the opinion of the Committee the category of Special Fellows appears to have been created only to benefit particular persons who on their failure to be selected for the posts of Lecturers, Readers, Professors, etc., are appointed as Special Fellows, given training in India and/or abroad at the expense of the School and later on appointed to the higher posts. As already commented earlier, the Committee feel that this is not a normal method of appointing candidates on their merits. The Committee suggest that the University Grants Commission/Ministry of Education may consider whether in the present

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		circumstances it would not be desirable to dispense with this category of posts in the School, especially in view of the fact that out of 13 persons appointed as Special Fellows in the School since its inception, 11 have been appointed to higher posts later on.
60.	4.24	The Committee do not understand as to why it is not possible to lay down a teacher-pupil ratio for the School even after taking into consideration the special nature of the studies and teachings undertaken there. They apprehend that in the absence of such a prescribed ratio, there is a possibility of raising the strength of teachers disproportionately. The sanctioned strength of the School at present for Professors, Readers, Lecturers and Instructors is 41 and if the development proposals for the period ending 1970-71 are accepted, the total strength of teachers will become 58. The Committee do not think the intake of students is likely to register any increase. In the opinion of the Committee, the teacher-pupil ratio in the future may become even as disproportionate as 1:3. This aspect should therefore merit the careful consideration of the Ministry/University Grants Commission.
61.	4.26	The Committee consider that the *per capita* expenditure on the students of the School is very much on the high side as compared to the expenditure incurred in some of the advanced technical institutions in the country. They suggest that steps may be taken to bring down this expenditure.
62.	5.7	The Committee are glad to note that the Government had issued a circular letter to all the universities in India on 5th November, 1955 to the effect that they should get the prior approval of the Government of India before accepting any financial assistance from foreign organisations and similar letters were issued subsequent-

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		ly in 1956, 1959 and 1961 and twice in 1963. The School remained affiliated to the Delhi University during the period 1955 to 1961. The Committee, therefore, are unable to understand how the School an affiliated unit of the University of Delhi, could approach the Rockefeller Foundation direct once on 22nd March, 1957 and again on 22nd April, 1958 for financial assistance ignoring the instructions issued by the Ministry of Education to all the universities. The Committee deprecate such tendencies in educational institutions and would suggest that the Ministry of Education and the University Grants Commission should take serious notice of any such action on the part of any university whether a "deemed university" or an institute which receives substantial grants from the Government sources. In the opinion of the Committee it is more necessary to devise means to ensure implementation of instructions issued rather than the repetition or reiteration of instructions from year to year.
63.	5.8	The Committee would suggest in this connection that the Ministry/University Grants Commission should keep a careful watch over the utilisation of the funds received by Universities/ institutions from foreign foundations and ensure regularly the submission of detailed accounts of their utilisation.
64.	5.9	The Committee further suggest that in view of the fact that the Asia Foundation has been asked to wind up its activities in this country by the Government, the Ministry of Education/ University Grants Commission should immediately examine the case of the grant to the School by the Asia Foundation sanctioned on the 14th January, 1967 and take suitable action.
65.	5.15	The Committee are glad to note that the Education Ministry is fully aware of the need to be

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		careful in regard to receipt of external assistance in the development of institutions like the Indian School of International Studies as it is not desirable that any single source should dominate over the finances of a National institution. The Committee would like the Ministry of Education/ University Grants Commission to carry out a review of the various universities and institutes of National importance in order to see whether there is any particular body which might still be receiving substantial financial aid from a single foreign source so that corrective steps could be taken in the matter at the earliest possible time.
66.	5.16	The Committee hope that early steps will be taken by Government to amend the University Grants Commission Act, if necessary, in order to clarify the position as regards the authority of the University Grants Commission to give maintenance grants to universities.
67.	5.18	The Committee would like to emphasise that as the Indian School of International Studies is a separate registered society, it should have obtained a formal written undertaking from the Indian Council of World Affairs about the provision of rent free accommodation for them incorporating therein the period for which the accommodation would be available and the approximate monetary value of this accommodation. The Committee hope that suitable action will even now be taken to regularise the matter even if the School intends to move to their new premises shortly.
68.	5.20	The Committee fail to understand how the question of acceptance by the Board of Governors of the School of audit of its accounts by the Comptroler and Auditor General of India could be in doubt considering the fact that Rule 14 of the Rules of Society specifically provides, "The audit of the School will be carried out by

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		the C. & A. G. of India." The Committee feel that the audit of the accounts by the C. & A. G. of India should have been introduced much earlier.
69.	6.9	The Committee note that the Library of the Indian School of International Studies has embarked on a laudable, albeit ambitious, programme of documentation services to provide comprehensive tools of research to Indian scholars, specially in the field of social sciences. They are glad to note that efforts are being made to collect the texts of original documents, catalogues of major libraries and source materials in foreign languages like Chinese, Japanese, Arabic, Nepalese and Russian. They also note that the total collection built up by the School during the past twelve years consist of about 55,000 volumes. This collection can hardly be called sizeable, as compared to the standards of similar research libraries abroad. The Committee hope that the Ministry and the School would take steps to augment the collection so that it may not be necessary for the research fellows and the students of the School to undertake field visits abroad in search of original source materials. The Committee would, however, like to emphasise that a library is not built in a day and it takes years to develop it. They would, therefore, suggest that a phased programme for the development of the library may be drawn up commensurate with the funds available from the Government.
70.	6.18	The Committee fail to understand why it was necessary for the Indian School of International Studies to appoint an ad hoc Committee on Library so soon after the visit of the University Grants Commission Committee for examining the development schemes of the School for the Third Plan. They note that the University Grants Commission Committee had specifically

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		recommended that there was no immediate necessity for appointing a Librarian in the Professor's scale in the School as long as the Library of the School continued to be accommodated in the Library of the Indian Council of World Affairs. They also note that the University Grants Commission Committee recommended that the request of the School for the post of a Librarian in the Professor's scale of pay might be considered when it had an independent library building of its own. The Committee agree with the observations of the Visiting Committee and feel that there is no justification for appointment of a Librarian in the Professor's scale at present in view of the fact that the Library of the School still functions as a joint Library with the Indian Council of World Affairs, and the pattern of future relationship with the Indian Council of World Affairs Library has still to be decided by the authorities of the School. In the circumstances, the Committee recommend that the question of augmenting the Library staff may be deferred till the position becomes clearer consequent on the transfer of the library to its new premises.
71.	6.19	The Committee are not happy over the arrangement under which the present Librarian holds a dual responsibility of supervising the staff of the School Library as well as that of the Indian Council of World Affairs. The Committee strongly feel that in the interest of better supervision and control, one Librarian should not look after the work of two libraries. The Committee hope that the Ministry will take note of the present position and take appropriate steps in this regard.
72.	6.20	The Committee trust that even after the library of the School moves to its new premises it would be possible for it to maintain an insti-

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		tutional link with the library of the Indian Council of World Affairs so that the students and research scholars of the School may take advantage of the collections in both the libraries. The Committee also hope that, as suggested by the Kesavan Committee, the School authorities would take particular care to ensure that the collection on 'economic theory' in the Delhi School of Economics is not duplicated in the School Library.
73.	6.23	The Committee do not know on what basis the annual requirements of the School Library relating to foreign books and periodicals have been calculated at Rs. 5 lakhs. They feel that this figure is much too high and unrealistic for only foreign books and periodicals for a single discipline.
74.	6.24	The Committee note that consequent on the tapering off of grants from foreign foundations, the School has to rely on Government grants for the purchase of books and periodicals. They also note that the ad hoc grant given by the University Grants Commission has enabled the School to meet a part of its requirements. The Committee would urge that the Ministry/University Grants Commission may examine to what extent the annual book budget of the School can be augmented so as to enable it to acquire not only more books, periodicals published currently but also back files of newspapers, periodicals and out-of-print books which are needed for research purposes. The Committee would, however, like to stress that acquisition of back files of newspapers and rare books, etc, should be on a phased basis spread over a five-year period.
75.	6.28	The Committee hope that the Ministry would come to an early decision in regard to the set-up of the National Documentation Centre on Social Sciences. They suggest that the question

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		of location of the Centre may be considered in appropriate time in consultation with the National Library, Calcutta, Delhi University, University Grants Commission and the Council of Scientific and Industrial Research, which already has a Documentation Centre under it.
76.	7.22	The Committee suggest that the Ministry of Education/University Grants Commission should examine the desirability of affiliating the Indian School of International Studies with the University of Delhi or the proposed Jawaharlal Nehru University, as a constituent unit of the University, like the Delhi School of Economics. They trust early steps will be taken by Government in the matter.

APPENDIX VIII

(*vide* Introduction)

Analysis of Recommendations/Conclusions contained in the Report.

I. CLASSIFICATION OF RECOMMENDATIONS

A. Recommendations for improving the Organisation and working:

Serial Nos. 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12, 14, 15, 16, 17, 18, 19, 20, 21, 22, 23, 24, 25, 26, 28, 29, 30, 31, 32, 33, 34, 35, 36, 38, 39, 40, 41, 42, 43, 44, 45, 46, 47, 48, 49, 50, 51, 52, 53, 54, 56, 57, 58, 62, 63, 64, 65, 66, 67, 68, 69, 71, 72, 73, 74, 75 and 76.

B. Recommendations for effecting economy:

Serial Nos. 13, 27, 37, 55, 59, 60, 61 and 70.

II. ANALYSIS OF THE RECOMMENDATIONS DIRECTED TOWARDS ECONOMY:

Sl. No.	S. No. as per summary of recommendations (Appendix VII)	Particulars
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1.	13	The Ministry of Education and University Grants Commission should have considered the necessity of strengthening the Department of African Studies in the Delhi University rather than opening the similar Departments in other Universities in India so as to avoid duplication of expenditure and efforts. This would have also given better results at lesser cost to the public exchequer.
2.	27	In the interest of economy and expedition the question of holding a large number of meetings

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		of the Selection Committee for selecting candidates for filling up the posts may be considered.
3.	37	The question of amalgamation of the Departments of International Law and International Organisation should be reconsidered as the Committee feel that there is duplication in the studies now undertaken by these two Departments.
4.	55	The Committee are unhappy to note that some students after availing of the Government scholarships to study in the School for full period do not submit their theses at all. The Committee consider it as a national waste.
5.	59	The University Grants Commission|Ministry of Education should consider whether it would not be desirable to dispense with the category of Special Fellowships in the School specially in view of the fact that out of 13 persons appointed as Special Fellows in the School since its inception 11 have been appointed to higher posts later on.
6.	60	Teacher-pupil ratio in the School should be laid down so as to avoid the possibility of raising the strength of teachers disproportionately.
7.	61	Steps may be taken to bring down the per capita expenditure on the students of the School which appears to the Committee to be on a high side.
8.	70	There does not appear to be any justification for appointment of Librarian in the professor's scale at present in view of the fact that the Library of the School still functions as a joint Library with the Indian Council of World Affairs.

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